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OAS CONDEMNS TERRORISM, DISCUSSES TORTURE

PA101551 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1803 GMT 9 Dec 85

[By Carlos Alberto Rueda]

[Text] Cartagena (Colombia), 9 Dec (DPA) -- The 15th OAS regular meeting, which will close its sessions today, vigorously condemned terrorist methods and practices in the hemisphere and warned that they seriously threaten human dignity.

The OAS expressed concern, just as the United Nations had previously done, over the terrorist escalation in all its forms, and said that it endangers or causes the loss of innocent lives, jeopardizes basic liberties, and seriously threatens the dignity of human beings. In addition, the OAS admitted that terrorism has adopted forms that have increasingly harmful effects on the international community. The resolution, approved in the last plenary session, stated that the OAS:

1. Expresses unrestricted support for the concern given to the topic of international terrorism by the UN General Assembly in its 40th session;

2. Deeply deplores the loss of innocent human lives as a result of acts of terrorism;

3. Unequivocally condemns as criminal all terrorist acts, methods, and practices wherever committed and regardless of who commits them, including those that make the relations of friendship between the states and their security; [as received]

4. Urges all member states to be more cooperative among themselves, especially through the exchange of information relevant to the struggle against terrorism and its prevention, the capture and prosecution or extradition of those involved in such acts, the completion of special treaties and/or the inclusion of special clauses in bilateral treaties in this regard, particularly those concerning the extradition or prosecution of terrorists; and

5. Orders the delivery of this resolution to the UN General Assembly president and the UN secretary general so that they can record the opinion of the American states.

This morning the OAS, in its final session before closing the 15th period of regular meetings, continued to study torture. An attempt is being made to classify it as an international crime.

The OAS second commission spent 3 hours analyzing the topic and at the end rejected a proposal to include torture as a violation of international law and decided that "the member states must prevent and punish torture in the terms that appear in the current charter." The charter defined torture as any international act to inflict pain or physical or mental suffering on a person as a personal punishment, as a preventive measure, as a penalty, or for any other purpose. Torture is also understood as the application of methods to annul the personality of the victim or decrease his mental or physical capacity or cause mental anguish. The draft resolution also establishes that those committing the crime of torture will be:

A) Public employees or officials who, acting in that capacity, order, instigate, and induce someone to commit torture, commit this crime directly, or fail to prevent it while being able to do so.

B) People who, at the instigation of public employees or officials mentioned in Paragraph A, order, instigate, or induce someone to commit torture, commit the crime directly, or become accomplices to it.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES CONFEKENCE PARTICIPANTS

FL061626 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2332 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 5 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Latin America is in a new democratic stage but must confront threats of violence and a severe economic crisis, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has said. When he received the representatives of 14 countries who are attending the third conference of presidents of democratic Spanish-speaking parliaments meeting in this capital, the Mexican chief executive called upon the legislators to use talent, imagination, and pragmatism to advance toward regional integration. He said this integration should not be solely economic but must rest on the creation of strong ties between Latin America, Spain, and Portugal.

In an audience held at the National Palace, De la Madrid received the legislators from Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Mexico who began meeting today. He also received the members of the Spanish delegation to the second Spanish-Mexican interparliamentary meeting.

The Mexican president said that regional integration cannot and must not be limited to economic plans. He demanded a political base that will facilitate dialogue and reflect the will of all because, he said, various attempts at regional integration have been made but have not been successful. He said it is necessary to develop communications and political cooperation. Latin America must reach a consensus on the positions it will adopt, he said, stressing the urgency of increasing political dialogue with Spain and Portugal, which he said are indispensable to our relations with Europe. The chief executive stressed the fact that Latin Americans must take advantage of the pro-Latin American attitude of the Spanish and Portuguese democracies which, he said, offers great perspectives. He said we must search for strategic projects to stimulate integration and to encourage recognition of the different levels of development in order to give greater responsibility to the nations that have greater economic and social potential and so get these nations to assist in improving the living conditions of their neighbors.

President de la Madrid said that we Latin Americans must reaffirm daily our political will to favor continental peace. He warned that violence and war would gravely hinder Latin American development.

During the audience, the president was accompanied by Antonio Riva Palacio, leader of the Mexican Senate, and Eliseo Mendoza Berrueco, president of the Grand Commission of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies.

Legislators Interviewed

FL101800 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0137 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 9 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the people's government, has expressed support for Nicaragua's decision to postpone signing the Contadora peace act for 6 months. His Salvadoran counterpart, Guillermo Antonio Guevara, accused Fidel Castro's regime of provoking problems in Central America through Nicaragua.

The two legislators were interviewed at the Mexico City airport before returning to their respective nations after participating here in the third conference of presidents of Spanish-speaking democratic parliaments. The Cuban representative said he supports the Sandinist government's decision to refuse to sign the Contadora act since no country can make such an agreement while it is a victim of U.S. aggression.

He said if Contadora has not been successful in its peaceful mission in Central America, it is because the U.S. Administration has sabotaged its work and intends to convert the group into an instrument against Nicaragua. The Cuban legislator said the international community should support Contadora efforts to avoid all kinds of military aggression in Central America and resolve existing conflicts through negotiations.

The Salvadoran representative warned the Cuban Government that if it maintains its policy of intervention and expansion of terrorism, his country would oppose Cuba's admission to the OAS.

'MARCH FOR PEACE' TO BEGIN FROM PANAMA

PA101320 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 10 Dec 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The so-called "March For Peace" that leaves Panama today for Central America has been the target of severe cirticism, because its organizers are known to be directly or indirectly from communist or leftist ranks.

The movement, born in July 1984, in Norway, has received support from the Communist Party in the Soviet Union and other international organizations -- some obviously being duped -- according to information obtained by the STAR AND HERALD from usually reliable sources.

In Panama, "puppets" of the Soviet Union made themselves felt, especially Sunday when a great number of leaflets containing Communist messages were inserted clandestinely in copies of our sister LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA, provoking protests from many quarters. The leaflets, bearing a printed lead commemorative of the March, called for support of Nicaragua and the Sandinista Government, advocated a socialist ideology for Central America, and pointed to the "great efforts" made by Cuba and Nicaragua on behalf of Peace. "Proletarians for the world: United you have nothing to lose, only your chains (Marx), " said one of the messages in Spanish. The movement clearly identified itself with the Soviet Union, when the leaflets bore the following indication at the bottom: "USSR, A Solidarity Ally."

The March will travel some twelve hundred and fifty miles from Panama City, following a press conference and a symbolic act, with the Rev Jesse Jackson attending. It will then head for Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, to Mexico City, where the March will end. From there, a special committee will continue to Washington, D. C., which will be the final site of the March.

At least one Latin American President, of a model democratic country in the area -- Luis Alberto Monge -- said emphatically that the March is controlled by the extreme leftists factions. "I prefer that these pacifists do not cross the territory of Costa Rica," commented President Monge in a direct criticism of the March, ostensibly as in favor of peace in the Central American Region. Monge described the March as "inopportune" because the neighboring country is currently in the middle of a political election campaign, and also because "nobody harbors the least doubt that Costa Rica is a peaceful country." Speaking of the organizers of the March, Monge said he did not believe in the sincerity of some pacifists and declared that "these groups wave a flag of peace with other purposes in mind such as countries dominated from the left which are not models of peace."

The March is allegedly in support of Human Rights, self-determination of the people and solidarity of the people in Central America. In April of last year several commissions were formed in Norway from where they deployed the leftists to Central America and the Republic of Panama, well-placed sources informed the STAR AND HERALD.

The organization chart includes the Soviet Communist Party, followed in importance by more than 30 organizations, among them the Soviet News Agency TASS, Soviet News Agency Novisti, the International Department of Information of the Soviet Union, the KGB International Department, the Communist Party of the United States, the Communist Party of Great Britain, the East German Communist Party and others directly or indirectly controlled by or under the influence of the Central Committee.

The Rev Jesse Jackson is one of the well-known world personalities who has been invited to join the March. The organizers have assured that he will be present at the inaugural act. Jackson has been the object of criticism for his affiliation with the U.S. Democratic Party yet leading a movement like the one planned today, in support of the Sandinistas.

The organizers expect to cover the route on foot and by vehicular transport in some six weeks, and have invited Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Nobel Prize winner, Willy Brandt and others. The March is divided into three categories, one composed of representative groups of the countries; another by persons who have joined "for a short or lengthy period," and the other by persons who have approved the March through public meetings in cities, religious groups or organizations.

"These plans were presented and approved by the Norway Peace Council and the Latin American Groups in Norway which constitute an umbrella for peace and solidarity", as declared in a letter several months ago by a member of the Organizing Commission." [quotation marks as published]

This newspaper found out about the document on the March and a planned leftist movement in Central America and Panama. The document included notice of an organization headed by representatives of Nicaraguan guerrillas and included especially the Guatemalan FAR [Rebel Armed Forces] Guerrilla Movement.

In Nicaragua, the Peace Commission, headed by its General Secretary, the Norwegian Consul in Nicaragua, members of the Sandinistas Parliament and Minister of Culture, Ernesto Cardenal, participated in meetings to organize the March. Meanwhile, in El Salvador and Guatemala, different leftist organizations and the Guatemalan Guerrilla Movement also participated in meetings.

A secret document by the leftists ranks disclosed that "the peace project is subjected to political exploitation. In some of our countries, our assignments also must be played down. The question is if the governments of these countries will view us as supporting their policies."

In another part, the document of "World Peace Movement" says: "Diplomatic and political games must be used to obtain good results," and in another: "Ample international participation and press coverage will signify difficulties and loss of prestige to those governments which reject the March. The Guatemalan electoral process could serve as a small political atmosphere of advantage for the March."

PROSECUTOR, OTHERS REACT TO SENTENCING

PY102229 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Dec 85 p 1, 20

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Ex-president Jorge Videla and retired Admiral Emilio Massera were sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday, but four other former military junta chiefs were acquitted and three others received reduced sentences in charge that the officers were responsible for the human rights abuses committed during the "dirty war" against subversion.

Presiding judge Leon Carlos Arslanian read out a summary of the six-man tribunal's decision to a courtroom packed with 200 journalists, human rights activists, and special guests. The reading was broadcast live over television and radio.

"In spite of having all the means and legal instruments necessary to carry out the repression in a legal manner," Arslanian intoned, "the armed forces that seized power on March 24, 1976, chose to put into practice clandestine and illegal procedures based on orders by the defendants." He added that the tribunal could not find "one single rule or excuse which would pardon the kind of crimes which were tried here."

But federal prosector Julio Cesar Strassera looked stunned when Arslanian announced the acquittals of retired Air Force Brigadier Omar Graffigna, ex-President Leopoldo Galtieri, retired Admiral Jorge Anaya and retired Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo. The court also sentenced ex-President Roberto Viola to 17 years in prison, retired Brigadier Armando Lambruschini to eight years and retired Admiral Ramon Agosti to 52 months.

The judges further ordered that the five officers convicted be dishonourably discharged from the military and forced to pay trial expenses.

The prosecution had sought life imprisonment for Videla, Massera, Agosti, Viola and Lambruschini, 15-year prison terms for Galtieri and Graffigna, and 12- and 10-year sentences for Anaya and Lami Dozo.

Despite the acquittals and reduced sentences, the court did say it would forward all charges it has against other, lower-level officers implicated in dirty war crimes to the Armed Forces Supreme Council. Though not explicitly stated, the military court is expected to start investigating these officers.

Strassera told reporters afterwards that he was "not in agreement" with the verdicts and would "very possibly" appeal the verdicts to the Supreme Court. Both the prosecution and defence lawyers have ten working days to file the requests.

The appeals court decision to sentence the officers as commanders of the individual Armed Forces and not as a junta team that jointly planned dirty war activities "greatly reduced" the number of potential charges against officers other than Videla and Massera, he said. But Strassera emphasized that the prosecution won a "key issue" when the court recognized that the military regime "secretly" pursued a "criminal method" during the dirty war and instructed the Armed Forces Supreme Council to begin investigating lower-ranking commanders implicated in dirty war crimes. Far from being a full stop (punto final) on the dirty war crimes, he added, the recognition of a criminal plan "means our cases just beginning."

Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) chairman Emilio Mignone, among the special guests attending the sentencing, echoed Strassera. The verdicts "don't meet up to expectations," he told the HERALD, but "an important step forward" has been taken with the recognition of a criminal plan.

"There have to be more trials of military officers now," he added. "For example, Galtieri, while he may not be tried further for his role while Army commander-in-chief, may be tried for crimes committed while he was II Army Corps commander."

But Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo president Hebe de Bonafini, sitting among the special guests, showed only scorn. As Arslanian read Anaya's acquittal, Mrs Bonafini reacted by placing her white scarf around her head. Refusing to heed Arslanian's warning that she take off the symbolic scarf, Mrs Bonafini was escorted out of the courtroom by police. "If military officers can show up in uniform why can't I show up with my scarf," she asked. Mrs Bonafini afterwards called the verdicts a "fraud" and tantamount to a "punto final."

The Communist Party, the Workers' Party, the Movement towards Socialism (MAS) and the Intransigent Party condemned the verdicts, while 3,000 human rights sympathizers marched from the Obelisk to Congress.

But Lower House majority leader Cesar Jaroslavsky (Radical-Entre Rios) said the verdicts "honour the Republic" and claimed "justice has been served." And Radical Senator Ricardo Lafferriere said that the verdicts are a "demonstration of the generosity of democracy."

Defense lawyers for the four officers acquitted likewise expressed approval. The counsels congratulated each other after the 45-minute sentencing and Graffigna's lawyer, Roberta Calandra, told the HERALD he was "satisfied" with the verdict on his client. But Calandra refused to comment on whether the court's recognition of a criminal plan also opened the way for more trials.

Less enthusiastic were lawyers for Videla and Massera, who said they would appeal the sentences slapped on the two officers. Lawyers for Viola, Lambruschini and Agosti are expected to do the same.

Judge Arslanian, flanked by the five other federal appeals judges, yesterday began reading the verdicts after a 45-minute delay in sessioning.

A press-packed courtroom turned silent when the judges entered at 5:45 pm as Graffigna, the only defendant present, sat across from Strassera accompanied by his three lawyers. Under military law defendants under arrest are not obliged to appear for sentencing. Graffigna is the only officer that was not placed under preventive arrest during the trial.

The court rebuked the members of the first three military "Process" juntas for forsaking human rights in their efforts to wipe out subversives. "The need to obtain intelligence," the court argued, "made the use of torture, inhuman treatment, forced labour... the most efficient and simplest methods of obtaining that goal." The majority of human rights violations were committed at Army bases, the court ruled, while most crimes committed under Navy and Air Force jurisdiction took place at the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA) and at three Air Force bases in Buenos Aires province.

Before reading the verdicts, Arslanian said the court had rejected defence requests that an amnesty be declared, the presidential decree ordering the trial be annulled, the law reforming the military code of justice be declared unconstitutional, and the testimonies of several witnesses be thrown out.

Most of yesterday's session was spent reading the charges on which the officers were convicted or acquitted.

Viola's sentence will run out on October 21, 2001, Lambruschini's on October 29, 1992 and Agosti's on April 23, 1989, the court ruled.

Other special guests present yesterday were 1980 Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Human Rights Under-Secretary Eduardo Rabossi, Education Under-Secretary Alfredo Bravo, retired General Hector Iglesias, retired Brigadier Jesus Capelli and two uniformed Air Force officers.

The government officials present at the sentencing refused to comment on the verdicts afterwards.

The verdicts were announced almost two years to the day that President Raul Alfonsin ordered the nine officers tried for responsibility for the dirty war human rights abuses. The charges were first handled by the Armed Forces Supreme Court but later passed over to the federal appeals court.

Carranza Comments

PY101256 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Dec (NA) -- Defense Minister Roque Carranza said this morning that the federal court's sentencing of the former commanders "had very little repercussion" within the Armed Forces and that the sentences "close an important stage, which will definitely be closed when the Supreme Court reviews the sentences."

In brief declarations at the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport, Carranza excused himself from elaborating on the issue because he said that as minister "I cannot comment on the sentence because the executive branch cannot pass judgment on the judicial branch." Carranza left for Cordoba in the company of the Air Force chief of staff, General Ernesto Crespo, to attend the Military Aviation School graduation.

WARRANTS ISSUED UNDER STATE OF SIEGE RESCINDED

PY101106 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Dec (NA) -- The people who had been arrested by virtue of the state of siege were released today when the government lifted the measure approved by the executive branch through Decree 2069 of 25 October 1985. However, the lifting of the state of siege and the subsequent annulment of the arrest warrants of six civilians and six officers accused of carrying out destabilizing activities will not prejudice the criminal process against these people for the alleged crime of attacking the national constitution.

The court action, which is being handled by Judge Amelia Berraz de Vidal, will continue until the judge rules on the disposition of the people accused of disturbing public tranquility and institutional order.

Journalists Rosendo Fraga and Jorge Vago, and Colonel Pascual Guerrieri, who exercised their options to leave the country, can now return without running the risk of being arrested.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON FALKLANDS, CONTADORA

PY071827 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1313 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Dec (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today said that the OAS decision to consider the conflict of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands under terms of Article 8 of its charter is "a true diplomatic success," because it "tacitly implies that if the islands ever gain their independence, they will never be accepted as an "OAS member."

He pointed out that the OAS decision involves "a major change" in the conflict, because "under the terms of Article 8, the islands stand practically no chance of being declared independent."

Caputo, who arrived at Ezeiza International Airport from Venezuela at 0800 accompanied by Enrique Iglesias, his Uruguayan counterpart, said in a press conference that he is still concerned about the Contadora Group situation, because of "the clouds on its horizon." However, he expressed the hope that the countries that are working to achieve a peaceful solution for Central America "may emerge strengthened" by that process. Caputo has just attended the SELA [Latin American Economic System] deliberations in Caracas, Venezuela, and the OAS meeting in Cartagena.

About the Central American conflict, Caputo said: "It is a problem that concerns not just the Central Americans because the stability of this region is linked to the interest and, to some extent, with the security of Argentina." He stressed that "the consequences of this situation, which we will suffer in our own country and in South America, will, to a considerable extent, depend on the stability of this region and on whether or not a peaceful solution is found to the conflict." He explained that "our concern is based on those consequences, rather than on the solidarity that must exist between countries." Caputo pointed out that "Argentina will not change its position in the future" and that "we will continue to apply common sense to make our foreign policy increasingly stronger."

He declined to comment on the statements by Santa Fe Governor Jose Vernet and by Argentine Ambassador to the United States Garcia del Solar, who have alluded to the bankers' refusal to grant credits to Argentina until the capital that was taken abroad is repatriated. Caputo explained that "since I do not know their position, I cannot pass judgment or make any comment on the subject."

Asked whether the British call for a UN Security Council meeting yesterday may affect Argentina, he replied that "I am particularly concerned about the fact that the pacification mechanisms are not strong."

Going back to the Contadora Group deliberations, Caputo said that "the objective of the group is to draw up an act that will be signed by all the Central American countries and to reduce the effects of the confrontations." He pointed out that "if Contadora becomes weak, the effects will not be reduced. That is why I am concerned."

BRIEFS

1986 BUDGET PROPOSAL -- The 1986 budget will be premised on a deficit of three percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), an unchanged level of government spending and an annual inflation rate of 15 percent, the business daily CRONISTA COMERCIAL revealed yesterday. The Central Bank will continue not to print money to meet Treasury needs with foreign borrowing expected to cover up to 2.5 of the three percentage points of deficit. The next two months will be taken up in selling these budget proposals to businesses and the provincial governments, who are worried about federal revenue-sharing, and for this reason Congress will not be called into session until February, the business daily said. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Dec 85 p 3 PY]

BRAZILIAN FUNDING FOR DAM -- The Province of La Pampa will finance the construction of the Tapera de Avendano hydroelectric dam on the Colorado river with Brazilian funds and the guarantee of the Banco de Brasil. The dam will supply the province with power and generate a 50 percent surplus to be exported, local Public Information Undersecretary Guillermo Gazzia reported. The province is expected to contribute 15 percent of the total cost of the dam, which amounts to 188 million dollars. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Dec 85 p 3 PY]

BARTHELEMY SAYS STATE OF SIEGE MAY BE EXTENDED

PY101716 Paris AFP in Spanish 1242 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 10 Dec (AFP) -- Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy stated here today that in case of severe social upheavals, President Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration will contemplate the possibility of extending the state of siege based on the overall political situation of the country. The interior minister emphasized that on 18 December the 3 months that the state of siege can be legally in effect will be up and that the government is doing its best to maintain a dialogue with the labor unions in order to find solutions to their requests and demands. Barthelemy added that the authorities charged with preserving the security and tranquillity of the population will not allow roadblocks or any other kinds of pressure to disrupt constitutional order, such as those promised by miners cooperatives of Potosi, southern Bolivia. The carrying out of threats of certain peasants and cooperatives to block the roads will not be allowed. These are irrational methods that disrupt work and the flow of supplies to urban areas and harm the marketing of rural produce, the minister said.

He went on to report that the plan for the eradication and replacement of coca farming -- that is, the growing of coca leaves from which cocaine is produced in the Chapare region, central Bolivia -- is moving ahead and its prospects are very good because more and more peasants are joining the campaign every day.

MINING SECTOR THREATENED BY STRIKES, EMIGRATION

PY101755 Paris AFP in Spanish 1254 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 10 Dec (AFP) -- Mines and Metallurgy Minister Sinforoso Cabrera stated here today that more than 5,000 mineworkers have submitted their resignations and the government must come up with $16 million to pay off their social benefits. Cabrera added that another 2,000 mineworkers from the San Jose mine have asked for international passports in order to be able to emigrate to Europe, Australia or the United States in view of the harsh crisis plaguing the Bolivian economy in general and the mining sector in particular. The minister explained that the former group is interested in engaging in other activities by going to settlement areas in eastern Bolivia where they plan to organize cooperatives, while the position of the other group is being advocated by the San Jose mineworkers union. The minister explained that the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol) is facing a very difficult situation because of a production drop and the fall of tin prices on the international market, which has forced the government plan to decentralize this organization to be postponed until April 1986.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers (FSTMB) met with President Victor Paz Estenssoro and then reported that a high-level commission will be set up to study the pay scale of the mining sector. Victor Lopez, FSTMB secretary general, stated that miners throughout the country are worried by the implementation of the neoliberal economic policy that severely affects the most impoverished sectors and gives rise to protests and social unrest. He said that the chief executive was asked to respect union immunity, under which labor union leaders should not be subject to repression merely for defending the interests of their people. In response to this request, Paz Estenssoro promised to release labor leaders Armando Morales and Roberto Rojas. The miners labor union of Siglo Veinte in southern Bolivia has been threatening to begin a mobilization in view of the government's delay in answering their requests and demands, while leader Rene Martinez has reported that the entire district is under a military siege.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET WITH USSR'S SHEVARDNAZE

PY101547 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazil will provide office facilities for the technical stopovers of the Soviet Airline Aeroflot, but will not authorize the Rio-Moscow flight so much requested by the USSR. This will be one of the decisions officially conveyed by Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal to his counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze during the meeting they will hold on the first day of Setubal's visit to the USSR.

Despite the eminently political character of this first visit by a Brazilian foreign minister to the USSR, two other immediate decisions will be made: the extension of the agreement on the sale of Soviet machinery to state-owned enterprises at a 6.5-percent interest rate, and to private enterprises at 7 percent, while the Soviets will buy Brazilian-manufactured articles covering 50 percent of the total value of this deal. The other decision is an agreement for technical and economical cooperation in the mining, energy, chemical, and pharmaceutical fields. The memorandum on the agreements which is to be signed by Brazil and the USSR, probably tomorrow at the end of Setubal's visit, foresees consultations on international political matters.

During today's meeting, Setubal and Shevardnadze will talk about bilateral issues, and will leave multilateral matters to be discussed during the second meeting, which will take place tomorrow. Today the Brazilian minister will also meet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov; G. Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; and K. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

On the second day of this visit to the USSR, Setubal will meet Soviet President Andrey Gromyko, who was foreign minister for 28 years. Gromyko will be the highest authority to meet Setubal, reciprocating the meeting that President Jose Sarney held with the Soviet foreign minister at the UN General Assembly in New York.

On 11 December, Setubal will leave Moscow and go to Frankfurt, where he will meet with the Brazilian ambassadors to East European countries, thus ending the historic first visit of a Brazilian foreign minister to the USSR.

GUIMARAES ADDRESSES RECEPTION IN BEIJING

PY101647 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Dec 85 p 2

[By special correspondent Jorge Bastos Moreno]

[Text] Beijing -- Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, welcomed in the PRC in his dual functions as president of the Chamber of Deputies and first in line for presidential succession, stated yesterday, during a reception given by the PRC National People's Congress, that Brazil is a society that accepts free initiative and is trying to consolidate a social pact in which diverse interests will be reconciled democratically for the benefit of the poorest sectors.

Guimaraes said that for the first time since the creation of the New Republic, which defends and adheres to the social pact proposed by the government, Brazil and the PRC are experiencing similar times despite the different social and economic systems they adopted. He added that the two countries are "trying to find solutions to their own problems, starting from the conviction that no development will be achieved based on foreign sources, but that development emerges precisely as an internal effort of each nation."

After stating that Brazil and the PRC, as Third World countries, have triumphed in the struggle for independence and for national sovereighty, Guimaraes stated that the two countries do not permit foreign interference but accept cooperation based on the sovereign will of the parties. He proposed the renunciation of the use of force, disarmament, and a policy seeking negotiated solutions. In this regard, he condemned the unilateral increase of interest rates and the increase of protectionism which harms trade relations. He added that in Brazil, the first debt is the social debt to the Brazilian people.

Discussing the foreign debt issue, Guimaraes recalled Tancredo Neves' words, repeated by President Jose Sarney at the United Nations, that the foreign debt will not be paid with the misery and the hunger of Brazilians.

Like the PRC, Guimaraes stated, Brazil is struggling for the reform of the international economic system and for a new order in which the development of Third World countries will not just be allowed but encouraged. Guimaraes added that in Brazil this task of reformulating the international rules is reflected in the creation of mechanisms that will guarantee the just distribution of income, an objective that is confused with democracy itself. No one can think of a real democratization process in a country in which misery and unemployment are still a challenge to be overcome. "Socializing misery is to bring an apocalypse of chaos, anarchy, and violence," Guimaraes said, insisting that that challenge requires a national effort of creativity and a conscious negotiated reform.

The president of the Chamber of Deputies in his speech tried to stress the achievements of the government of the New Republic through its basis of support in Congress. He said that in the Brazilian Congress, "echo chamber of the people's desires," the struggle for democratization can now, within the New Republic environment, proceed along a broad avenue that will lead to its consolidation. He recalled that the Brazilian Congress had reestablished direct elections for president of the Republic and for all elective posts and restored the vote for illiterates.

Guimaraes placed more emphasis on the recently approved call for a constituent assembly, stating that "basic constitutional principles will be based on this body." He recalled an outstanding judge, Sobral Pinto, who stated: "Any power that emanates from the people will be implemented in their name," as in the PRC Constitution which in its second article states that "in the PRC all power belongs to the people."

Peng Chong, vice president of the PRC National People's Congress, stated in his speech honoring Guimaraes that the PRC will never submit to the superpowers, will not make alliances, and will defend its own scope of action. He stressed the agreements recently reached between the two countries during Zhao Ziyang's visit to Brazil as a demonstration of friendship between the peoples of the two nations.

Today, Ulysses Guimaraes and his delegation made up of representatives of the four largest parties in the Brazilian Congress -- the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Liberal Front Party, and the Democratic Labor Party -- will be received by National People's Congress President Peng Zhen, and by Premier Zhao Ziyang. Tomorrow, the last day of their visit to Beijing, they will be welcomed by President Li Xiannian.

OAS RESOLUTION REMOVES PARAGRAPH ON CHILE

PY100237 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] We have a last-minute report: Chile today obtained a resounding victory at the OAS when it was able to have a paragraph regarding Chile removed from the OAS human rights resolution. This victory was achieved with the help of Brazil, Peru, the United States, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica and El Salvador.

Chile and Haiti voted against the resolution, which lacked 1 vote to reach the 16 votes needed for approval, while 10 countries, among which are the previously mentioned countries, abstained from voting. Guatemala and Bolivia were not present during the vote.

The resolution in question noted the human rights situation in Chile and urged its government to restore a representative democracy in the country.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL EVALUATES UN OBSERVER VISIT

PY101558 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Ambassador Calderon, Chilean Foreign Ministry adviser on human rights affairs, was present at the meeting that the UN human rights observer has held with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia. Ambassador Calderon noted that this was the first of several meetings, he said, since it is very likely that after the different meetings that UN observer Fernando Volio Jimenez will hold with other sectors, more meetings may be necessary. Moreover, the Foreign Ministry adviser said that the visit to the country by the UN observer is very important. Calderon said this visit was authorized by the government through a sovereign resolution issued by the president under the sole condition that the observer should be as objective in his evaluation of the information supplied by the government as he is with that supplied by the opposition.

Calderon added that the government is convinced that this will be the case and that the UN observer will issue an objective report that will reflect the true situation regarding human rights in Chile. This will contrast with Chile's image abroad, which is quite far from the truth.

As for the discussion of the issue at the United Nations, Calderon said that that is an eminently political issue and that UN resolutions are approved even before the observer's report is disclosed.

Moreover, the Foreign Ministry adviser, who just returned from Colombia, referred to the OAS discussion of the human rights situation in Chile. He noted that the OAS did not pass a resolution against Chile. He said that the OAS approved a general resolution containing 24 points, 1 of which mentions Chile and the others concern other countries. Calderon said that the OAS briefly discussed an extensive 400-page report on Chile which virtually discounted everything done by the present government and which questioned its legitimacy.

UN OBSERVER TO VISIT JAILS, SEE PRISONERS

HK110634 Hong Kong AFP in English 0514 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Santiago, Dec 11 (AFP) -- A UN human rights official said here Tuesday that he has been granted permission to visit Chilean jails and interview prisoners. Fernando Volio Jimenez, former Costa Rican foreign minister serving as UN special rapporteur on the human rights situation in Chile, said his aim was "to talk with those who are said to have been unjustly imprisoned and even brutally treated."

He said that after a 90-minute meeting with Justice Minister Hugo Rosende he was asked for a list of prisons he wanted to visit and told he could go when he liked.

Mr Volio Jimenez was the author of a first report which served as the basis for a resolution, approved by a large UN General Assembly majority last Saturday, expressing the international community's indignation over continuing serious violations of human rights in Chile.

After a 10-day visit here, he is to submit a second report to the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva. Since arriving Sunday, Mr Volio Jimenez' contacts have ranged from Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia to civil liberties activists linked to the Roman Catholic Church.

HUMAN RIGHTS DEMONSTRATION PROMPTS ARRESTS

PY110135 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] About 200 people gathered in front of the metropolitan cathedral at noon to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the UN Universal Human Rights Charter. Police arrested an unspecified number of people.

Representatives of several organizations that defend fundamental rights referred to arrested political prisoners, arrested individuals, missing people, and victims of the repression by reading the Universal Human Rights Charter, singing Beethoven's "Ode to Joy" and the National Anthem.

Carabineros arrived with a water cannon and a tear gas launcher. It was reported than an unspecified number of people were arrested, and two journalists were attacked by the police. One of the journalists is an HOY magazine photographer who was hit with a truncheon, destroying the flash of his camera. Police attacked one British television VIS reporter.

RESOLUTION FORBIDS OSORNO DEMONSTRATION

PY110058 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] [Begin relay from Valdivia Radio de los Torreones] [Unidentified reporter] The head of the 10th Region Emergency Zone has issued Resolution No 7, dated 4 December 1985, which states the following:

Taking into consideration: first, the calls to so-called peaceful protests or demonstrations which have altered internal order and public tranquillity; second, since these demonstrations have prompted extremists and common criminals to destroy public and private property; third, since it is the legal obligation of the head of this emergency zone to adopt all the necessary measures to maintain internal order; fourth, therefore, with this purpose and to prevent any crime against internal state security, public order, and the normal national activities, the following has been ordered.

1. Demonstrations and meetings of any sort are strictly forbidden unless they are authorized by the head of this emergency zone.

2. If permission for a public meeting is requested, it will have to be organized in a place established beforehand without disturbing people and vehicle traffic as well as normal activities. The meetings will be the exclusive responsibility of their organizers.

3. Any meeting that complies with these prerequisites will not be intervened or restricted in any manner. However, any disorder, street excesses, attacks against public or private property, collective suspension, interruption, strike, or stoppage of public services, or damage against vital services or industries will be prevented by all means.

4. The authorizations referred to in the second paragraph must be requested 10 days in advance.

Signed: Brigadier General Eduardo Castellon (Caitel), commander in chief of the 4th Army Division, Chief of the 10th Region Emergency Zone, excluding the Llanquihue, Chiloe, and Padena Provinces. [end relay]

Since the 7th resolution of the 10th Region Emergency Zone, which is considered a new violation of people's rights, has forced the Peace and Justice Service [Servicio de Paz y Justicia -- SEPAZ] and the Osorno Human Rights Commission to call off a rally that was to take place this afternoon, the president of this organization, lawyer Sergio Ojeda Uribe, made a public statement regarding these events:

[Begin relay from Radio la Costa de Osorno] [Ojeda] The Osorno Human Rights Commission and the SEPAZ state the following:

1. The public meeting scheduled for today is cancelled. Its only purpose was to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 2 year anniversary of the Osorno Human Rights Commission, and 8 year anniversary of the SEPAZ.

3. It is our duty to protect the participants and prevent any possible lamentable events that could harm them in face of the dangerous terms used in the warning of the referent resolution.

3. We thank all people and institutions which had expressed their support for this rally and promised to participate.

4. These Human Rights organizations contend that the referent resolution is nothing more than a ratification of the lack of freedom to meet and express one's opinion that affects our country, therefore we confirm more intensely our relentless will in continuing to struggle for the respect to human rights which were seriously trampled today by this sort of official action.

Osorno, 10 December 1985. Human Rights Commission and the Peace and Justice Service. [end relay]

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR -- The Chilean Government has approved the designation of Luis Marchand as Peruvian ambassador to Chile. Marchand will replace Jose Luis Bustamante. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Dec 85 PY]

NEW UNDER SECRETARY -- The government has appointed Colonel Jose Carrera Rivera as the new under secretary general of the government. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Dec 85 PY]

AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA -- Representatives from ENTEL [National Telecommunications Enterprise] Chile and its Argentine counterpart have signed an agreement to link the national telecommunications systems of the two countries [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Dec 85 PY]

TWO ELN COLUMNS SIGN CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

PA092138 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Report by Mary Villalobos]

[Text] The Antonio Narino and Simon Bolivar columns of the ELN, one of the most stubborn groups concerning the peace agreements, signed a truce agreement for a cease-fire here under the same terms as those with the FARC, EPL [Popular Liberation Army], and the M-19 [19 April Movement]. The two ELN representatives arrived at the peace commission installations accompanied by John Agudelo Rios and Alberto Rojas Puyo.

The ELN was founded by Fabio Vasquez Castano, Ricardo Lara Parada, Jaime Arenas, and Medina Moron, among others, in Cuba 21 years ago. Its first armed action was the takeover of Simacota, Santander, and its operations took place in the Carare Mountains Cimitarra, San Vicente de Chucuri, and southern Bolivar Department. In 1965, guerrilla priest Camilo Torres Restrepo, who was killed a year later, joined the ELN ranks.

One of the ELN representatives viewed the evolvement of the peace process in Colombia:

[Begin recording] [Villalobos] By signing the truce agreement does this mean that you will become an open political movement and participate in the elections?

[Unidentified ELN member] Look, Companera, we are not going to bring all of our men out of the underground. We will be taking steps to the extent that the government complies with the agreement of this cease-fire.

[Villalobos] This is the fifth signing of a peace agreement but in practice peace has failed. What will be your attitude?

[ELN member] With this step we want to continue to show that we are men with a great devotion to peace. When we brandished the banner of insurrection it was because we were looking for a lasting peace with social justice and true freedom for our people. We want to give this a new opportunity. We know that peace must imply the elimination of the social inequality experienced by our people. Therefore, the government must take steps to solve this situation if it really wants peace and if it does not want a violent solution, which would be the only alternative if these problems are not solved.

[Villalobos] Why do you think peace did not work in practice?

[ELN member] We think there are vested interests that are enemies of these measures. They place their class interests before a dignified life for our people. [end recording]

U.S.-SOUGHT DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED IN CALI

PA091951 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1601 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 9 Dec (EFE) -- Narcotics units of the Administrative Department of Security (DAS) today arrested drug trafficker Hernando Pelaez Roldan, whose extradition is sought by U.S. courts. Pelaez Roldan was arrested in Cali in western Colombia after a 2-year search. A DAS spokesman said that several U.S. federal courts are seeking Pelaez Roldan for the crimes of conspiracy to commit drug trafficking and for "laundering" money. The spokesman added that the prisoner will be taken to Bogota in the next few hours.

GARCIA DISCUSSES DANGER OF 'ECONOMIC EXTORTION'

PY102354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0456 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 9 Dec (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia told the Army today that economic extortion is as threatening to the fatherland as a violation of its borders. During a ceremony held to mark the 161st anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho, which sealed Peru's independence, and Army Day, Garcia said that besides defending the nation's territorial integrity the Army must free our country from the economic colonial rule which threatens it.

Alan Garcia pointed out that the government is trying to set for the nation a course away from the obvious slavery that our Army would defeat, and also away from the more underhanded slavery resulting from high interests on loans and the management of the country's resources from abroad. [sentence as received]

Garcia said that the Battle of Ayacucho, in which the patriots defeated the Spaniards in 1924, meant not only America's independence but also implied a standing mandate for the Army to strengthen freedom throughout the continent.

General German Ruiz Figuero, Army commander in chief, said that the Army must maintain close contact with the people in order to strengthen cohesion and support for the constitutional government. He also lashed out at international communism that disrupts internal order and has unleashed violence, murder and kidnappings through the actions of subversive groups.

WAGNER MEETS WITH PLO POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CHIEF

PY110227 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 10 Dec (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Allan Wagner today received PLO Political Department Chairman Farud Gaddumi, who arrived in Lima this morning, at the Torre Tagle palace, the seat of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

Wagner recalled that the PLO is an organization recognized by the United Nations and that the PLO opened a representational office in Lima sometime ago. The Peruvian foreign minister stated that the Peruvian stand regarding the Middle East problem is based on UN Resolution No 242 which recognizes the right of all regional states to have recognized borders and enjoy peace with its neighbors. In addition, it states that the Palestinian people have a right to possess their own territory. We have talked with Gaddumi on the Middle East situation within that framework, Wagner added.

Gaddumi will hold meetings in Lima with Peruvian Government officials and political leaders.

WORLD BANK AGREES TO GRANT $1-BILLION CREDIT

PY101300 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The World Bank has agreed to grant credits of approximately $1 billion to Peru. This has been reported in Lima during the visit to Peru of World Bank Director for Latin American and Caribbean affairs, (Peter Regan). In a written statement, (Regan) expresses the World Bank's satisfaction over the Peruvian stabilization program. He also expresses confidence in the fact that in the future the government will adopt additional measures to reactivate the productive apparatus.

This statement, which represents significant support to Peru, which has suspended relations with the IMF, was released at the end of the work meeting (Regan) held with Economy and Finance Minister Luis Alva Castro. The World Bank is assuming an important role in several Latin American countries, as it is doing now with Peru, with the purpose of supporting them in overcoming the current economic and financial crisis.

TEXTILE IMPORT, EXPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EEC

PY051247 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 4 Dec (AFP) -- The Industry and Commerce Ministry announced here today that Peru has concluded an important agreement with the EEC that will allow it to maintain its sales to Spain and Portugal. That ministry's spokesman explained that Spain's becoming a member in June 1985 would have meant a decrease in the export of Peruvian textiles to that country and Portugal, but an agreement has been concluded with the EEC that will allow Peru to maintain its current volume.

Thus, Peru will continue to sell to Spain 600 tons of spun cotton thread, 89 tons of cotton fabric, and 52,000 jerseys and pullovers per year. The sales to Portugal amount to 130 tons of spun cotton thread, 18 tons of cotton fabric, and 10,000 jerseys and pullovers. The above-mentioned figures are in addition to the 4,453 tons of spun cotton thread, 2,690 tons of cotton fabric, and 705,000 jerseys and pullovers that Peru exports to the EEC.

Peru's textile exports amount to $300 million per year and 55 percent of said exports are absorbed by the EEC and the United States, according to the spokesman.

NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA EXTENDED

PY091650 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0202 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 1 Dec (EFE) -- It was reported today in Lima that Peru and Argentina have signed an extension agreement to finish the Peruvian Huarangal nuclear complex and the potency-10 reactor. The state-owned news agency ANDINA reported that this agreement was signed by General Juan Barreda, chairman of the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute (IPEN), and by Alberto Constantini, president of the Argentine Nuclear Energy Commission, who today returned to his country after a 2-day stay in Lima.

The agreement, which extends that previously signed by the two countries for Argentine financing of the construction of the Huarangal complex, provides for agricultural, medical, and industrial uses.

Before leaving, Constantini said that the world's present reality does not permit us to think, "even remotely", of war, but "rather of using nuclear energy in agriculture, industry, and medicine, which our peoples need so much."

The Argentine official reported that his country will carry out studies for the exploitation of uranium deposits, which have been discovered recently in the Peruvian Department of Puno, southeast of Lima, and for the construction of the plant which will produce 30 tons of this metal. He added that Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro and the IPEN chairman have been invited by the Argentine Government to visit Argentina in January in order to observe the development of the nuclear program for peaceful purposes.

SANGUINETTI CALLS FOR ACCORD, NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PY060252 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Speaking in Pando a few hours ago, President Julio Mari Sanguinetti implicitly called for a national dialogue. Addressing some 500 people at the Plaza Constitucion in Pando -- which is regarded as Canelones Department's industrial city -- the president referred to local issues. He called for the accord that the country needs to move forward, because disagreement will lead us nowhere, he said. This is the task the country and all of us have undertaken, except for those who do not want to abide by the rules of coexistence, he added.

Dr Sanguinetti exhorted the people to do away with the feelings of revanchism and avoid confrontations, alluding to those who demand punishment and justice for those who violated human rights during the previous regime. Sanguinetti said that the government will guarantee the free exercise of the rights of those who do not want to work, but it will also protect those who want to work. We will not allow workers to be afraid of a dictatorship which we cannot allow to grow, he said. The president was thus alluding to situations prevailing within the labor movement.

Sanguinetti also advocated unity, which he said will not be achieved at the expense of freedom. At the same time, he said some impatient voices have arisen demanding that problems be sovled during the few months in which we have been in power, without helping to find a solution. He reiterated the position he has maintained during his tour of rural areas about the minorities and majorities. The minorities can now express themselves freely, because we respect them, he remarked. The president also referred to the refinancing of the foreign and the internal debts. Concerning the foreign debt, Sanguinetti said there are some who chant slogans against the refinancing without proposing solutions. As for the refinancing of the internal debt, the president said it is a generous and balanced solution.

Here is a part of the speech that President Sanguinetti delivered in front of the Pando municipal board building at the Plaza Constitucion:

[Begin recording] From the very beginning, we have respected and defended all labor rights, particularly the right to go on strike. But we have also said that it is the workers who must take particular care of the right to strike, without abusing it, so that they do not weaken the tool they have for defending their rights. [shouts, applause] But just as we defend the right to strike, we must also defend the right to work, to which the man who does not want to join a strike is entitled, because these two rights are equally sacred. [applause] If someone wants to go on strike, we must protect him, and if someone else does not want to join a strike, we must also protect him. No one is empowered to either reject or impose a strike by violent methods. Each one should freely make his own decision. No solution should be imposed through heavyhandedness, coercion, shouts, or force. [shouts, applause]

We have followed this policy with serenity and we will continue on the same course, because this is what the country, the people, the Constitution, and the law demand. Whey should we distort things so much? In the end, neither the constitution, the law, order, the will of the majority, nor the rights will be respected. During the years of the de facto government, we realized that we could not accept the fear imposed by force, because from the very moment a citizen begins to feel fear, he loses his freedom. We believe that it is unacceptable for a citizen to feel fear in his job or in his union because of a decision involving his job. If some one is afraid of either reporting or failing to report to work [words indistinct] or a factory, it is because a dictatorship has been imposed at this level, and we cannot allow this dictatorship to grow. [applause]

This is a time to build. I tell you that the country has achieved a lot during these 9 months. First, it has undertaken an indispensable pacification effort. Five thousand dismissed workers have been reinstated, at the cost of financial sacrifices for the administration and for many employees who had to be relocated. But this was a precondition for reaching peace in our country. We did it, and we carried it through despite all the problems we had to confront, because we knew it was essential. In the same manner, we have also worked for pacification through a permanent dialogue with parties and unions. The country was gradually pacified.

In the same way, the situation has been clarified with the Armed Forces, regarding which we have taken a clear stand. The Armed Forces have been loyal to the government, and they are loyally serving the government. We have told the Armed Forces that while we demand obedience from them, we do not harbor any revanchist feelings against them. We ask the people not to harbor feelings of revanchism against them, because if we fail to forget the events of the past, we will be reviving confrontations that will produce nothing good for our country. [applause, shouts] The pacification task has been difficult and has called for a great deal of serenity. We are well aware of the importance of this task.

Obviously, no one in power is ever happy and joy never accompanies those who govern, because they are always short of means and filled with dissatisfaction over what cannot be done, rather than with satisfaction over what can be done. But our conscience is at peace, because we know that we have done all that could be honestly and lawfully done to pacify the country and to allow everybody to live in peace. No one can say that our political adversaries do not have a chance, because we have respected everyone's rights, and we have opened our borders even to those who were wanted by the courts. Everybody who has (?wanted) has returned [shouts, applause]. Who can say he has not been given a chance in this country? Everybody, everybody has, but clearly within the law. Outside the law, neither [words indistinct] because I can only discharge my presidential duties within the law. [applause] Everybody has a chance, but within the law.

We also had to face a serious crisis that is not only ours. It is the crisis of the Americas. How have we coped with it? First, we refinanced the foreign debt. We did it, and we did it in a few months, in a much shorter time than most other Latin American countries. As the World Bank president said today, the refinancing of our debt [passage indistinct] that the refinancing is disadvantageous, because they cannot prove it, because they cannot compare the refinancing of our debt with that of any other Latin American country. Therefore, they cannot say that our refinancing has been more disadvantageous. [applause] But (?they feel) that it is better and that it has been an honest and serious effort. The refinancing of our debt is the result of a respectful and serious economic policy which (we? had to enact) with considerable sacrifice. [end recording]

This was part of the speech President Sanguinetti delivered at the Plaza Constitution in Pando, during a tour of eastern Canelones.

During his speech, some youths waved a banner saying [Interior Minister Carlos] "Manini out" and a Broad Front flag. The president said he accepted the attitude of the youths, but that the decisions are made by the majority, and the majority wants Minister Manini to remain in his post.

CUBAN AGREEMENT SIGNED 'DESPITE ECONOMIC CRISIS'

FL101932 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0442 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Joint projects between Mexico and Cuba will strengthen their trade relations as well as scientific and technological cooperation in agriculture, industry, construction, and health. At the conclusion of the eighth meeting of the joint Mexican-Cuban scientific and technical commission, Hector Mayagoitia Dominguez, director of the National Council for Science and Technology, (Conacyt), said agreements and conclusions were made confirming the technological trade cooperation between the two countries. He said that the joint programs will develop human resources through scholarship exchanges and scientific cooperation projects.

Mayagoitia Dominguez said incentives exist to initiate seven shared-risk programs stipulated in an agreement signed a year ago and added that the possibility exists of using jointly data banks and information services and exchanging scientific and technical publications.

For his part Ernesto Melendez Bachs, president [as received] of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, said the agreements signed with Mexico are the result of good relations, and a great effort will be made to continue despite the economic crisis the two countries are confronting. He said that despite the economic circumstances, the results of the 1984-85 scientific and technical cooperation program were positive, and he stressed the quality of the works.

The joint commission agreed to hold its ninth meeting in Havana in November 1986.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE SEEKING AREA PEACE

FL100348 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] United Nations, New York, 9 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Ambassador to the United Nations Mario Moya Palencia said today that Mexico will continue to struggle in the United Nations for a satisfactory solution to the Central American crisis. The diplomat said Mexico continues to support negotiation and dialogue for the solution of controversies and that in the next few days a decision will be made on the future of the draft resolution that must be presented to the General Assembly.

Today the UN General Assembly agreed to begin a meeting tomorrow to study the tense situation between the United States and Nicaragua, but so far only those two countries have designated who will speak on the subject. Most of the Latin American nations have decided not to participate in the debate, which is a sign -- according to observers -- that they wish to avoid a confrontation with the United States.

With regard to the draft resolution, several Central American diplomats have expressed their doubts that it will be voted on in the General Assembly in the next few days. The delay of 5 months agreed on for the renewal of the negotiations of a Central American peace and cooperation document has created an atmosphere of frustration among the Latin American delegates, who had worked hard to draw up a document representing a consensus of opinion. None of the diplomats who participated in the negotiations leading to the draft resolution knows exactly what the future of the document will be. Most believe that the General Assembly will not vote on it.

ENERGY AND MINES MINISTER ON OPEC DECISION

PA110124 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Report by Abel Magana]

[Text] Energy and Mines Secretary Labastida Ochoa has said that Mexico understands but does not share OPEC's decision to seek larger markets, forgetting prices. Upon returning from the OPEC meeting in Geneva, Labastida Ochoa said that Mexico will defend stability because in this manner it also defends the influx of foreign exchange, which is of utmost importance for Mexico.

[Begin recording] [Labastida Ochoa -- in progress] ... have made a decision of this nature, which is basically aimed at defending their market in order to prevent a gradual deterioration in the sales volume in the coming years. As we said, we understand the decision, but we also believe that it represents an additional pressure. Therefore, we do not agree with it. We believe that these countries have basically adopted this position due to additional production and exports, specifically of industrialized nations that in view of a reduced market and less demand have increased their exports.

Mexico attended this meeting with specific instructions from President de la Madrid to defend the market's stability because in so doing we defend the foreign exchange income, the fiscal revenues necessary to finance our development and handle the many needs in our country.

[Magana] Labastida Ochoa added: Above all, our country will defend its interests, and hence it will be flexible with prices in order to maintain its markets.

[Labastida Ochoa] We are going to study the situation carefully, calmly, and serenely, but always defending the country's interests and trying to protect our exports.

[Magana] OPEC is changing its policy, while Mexico has maintained its policy in favor of stability. Mexico will continue to defend this policy because seeking new markets without regard to prices not only affects the exporters, but all countries. Mexico will also be affected, but it is not defenseless. It will make all possible efforts to defend the country's interests making -- as usual -- its own decisions. [end recording]

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS TO BE DISCUSSED WITH FRANCE

FL102232 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1746 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Commerce and Industrial Development Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes will fly to Paris this weekend to strengthen the technical-scientific and economic agreements between Mexico and France. The Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat said sales of 90,000 barrels of oil to France represent an income of close to $800 million annually for Mexico.

The meeting will be held 16-19 December and will be attended by French Foreign Trade and Industrial Redeployment Minister Edith Cresson. The two officials will analyze the application of the existing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreements that were accelerated and strengthened by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid's visit to France in early 1985.

Through July 1985, the trade balance represented a surplus for Mexico of $353,863,000, even though this was a significant decrease of 10 percent in relation to the same period in 1984.

EL SALVADOR

UNGO, ZAMORA DENY REPORTS OF RETURN TO COUNTRY

PA101642 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0111 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Panama City, 9 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Guillermo Ungo, president of El Salvador's FDR, has described reports that Ruben Zamora would end his exile in Managua to return to his country as a strategy of the United States and the Salvadoran Government. In statements to ACAN-EFE over the telephone, the top FDR leader said that although he could not speak on behalf of Zamora, the announcement of his return to El Salvador certainly "does not correspond to the truth."

He emphasized: "An attempt is being made to give the appearance that democratic advances have been made in El Salvador, but it is not so." He added that there can be no democratic opening in El Salvador "when the country has been under a state of siege, which is extended every 30 days, for the past 5 years and 10 months."

The U.S. newspaper THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS published an interview yesterday in which Zamora was cited stressing that he would return to El Salvador to organize a legal opposition to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Zamora, who went into "self-exile" in Managua, said, according to the U.S. newspaper, that other FDR members would also return to El Salvador to "challenge" President Duarte.

However, Ungo said that he did not know anything about this and that it was probably false. For his part, Zamora, consulted by ACAN-EFE in Managua, denied categorically that he will return to his country to promote the opposition to the Salvadoran president, because "there are no conditions in El Salvador for such activity." Zamora thus denied the report published in the Texas newspaper.

"Therefore, this type of rumor is completely false," Zamora stressed. He explained that he had made statements to LA JORNADA of Mexico noting that the FDR wants to increase the political presence of the opposition in El Salvador. "But the physical presence of opposition leaders in El Salvador is not the same as the political presence of the insurgents through the media," Zamora emphasized.

The FDR leader stressed that normal conditions to carry out a legal opposition in his country do not exist because the state of siege continues, the problem of the missing people continues, and the death squads continue their activities. "I have a vocation for politics, but not a suicidal vocation," Zamora said.

Ungo Interview

PA101756 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Report on interview with Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the FDR, by Alberto Barrera; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Barrera] THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS of the United States and LA JORNADA of Mexico have reported that Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] leaders are reportedly returning to El Salvador to participate in the internal political affairs of our country.

Both newspapers cite Ruben Zamora as the source of the information, but in an effort to confirm the report, we have contacted Dr Guillermo Ungo, FDR president, who said the following:

[Ungo] In the first place, the FDR has not made any such decision. In the second place, what is meant by participating in internal political affairs? If this involves the Duarte scheme, then this is false. Now then, all of our organizations have participated and plan to continue to participate politically inside the country. We have militants and cadres throughout the country and some leaders, too. However, the political situation of the nation has not made it possible for us to participate fully, since we live under a permanent state of siege, directed against us; our basic and individual guarantees have been suspended; there are over 400 political prisoners, directly involving us. Many of the leaders who 1 or 2 years ago were there in some organizations have had to leave the country. I am referring to the FDR members who work openly. This government is always reporting military actions and attributing them to the FDR, in spite of the fact that the FDR is not a military front. We have always sought to maintain our presence. This does not mean that we resort to any appeal, but we will continue to maintain that presence and improve it.

[Barrera] According to the correspondent of LA JORNADA, Dr Ruben Zamora said that the FDR has decided to return to the country in order to participate in politics. Does this not contradict what you have just told me?

[Ungo] The LA JORNADA correspondent did not tell me that. He did not tell me that Zamora said that. I doubt it, because the FDR has not made any such decision or public announcement. I think we see clearly that there is no democratization process in the country and that there is no political freedom in El Salvador. Thus we will maintain our presence as much as possible under such circumstances, in spite of all the persecution and repression.

[Barrera] Could it be possible then that the MPSC [Social Christian People's Movement] has decided to return to the country, on its own, without the FDR? Or would it...

[Ungo, interrupting] You would have to address the question to the MPSC, but I doubt it, the way it is being interpreted. People might have arrived or could arrive in the future, but this does not mean an incorporation of one organization that could set up an office openly that would then be blown up with dynamite on the following day, or begin to work openly and publicly at a time when a state of siege is in effect and there is no possibility of participating in political activities, something that only the rightists can do.

[Barrera] The rector of the Catholic University, Dr Ignacio Ellacuria, said recently that it is necessary for the FDR to return to the country.

[Ungo] Well, we all agree on the need for that, but in order to do that it is necessary for democratic conditions to prevail, for the entire repressive structure to be purged, and for the state of siege to be lifted. Therefore, we agree with Dr Ellacuria. However, we must bear in mind that there are certain conditions which are required for that to be possible; otherwise, we are just daydreaming.

[Barrera] The government has also said that there are serious differences between the FDR and the FMLN. Recently the foreign minister also said the government would not be willing to talk with the FDR so long as the FMLN is not fully participating in such actions. Therefore, they rule out the possibility of a meeting with the FDR.

[Ungo] The problem with the government is that it says five different things, and I do not know how one can give it any credibility.

I have heard the government and Duarte himself say that they are willing to talk with everyone; that they are only willing to talk with the FDR: that they are only willing to talk with the FMLN; but the truth is that it has been over 1 year since the dialogue was held. It was 1 year ago on 30 November that the dialogue was broken, and it was broken by the government, not by us. Therefore, if there are different stands, it is not on the part of the FDR-FMLN concerning the dialogue, but on the part of the government, where some sectors favor the dialogue and others do not. So far, those who have more power are the ones who do not want the dialogue.

We, on the other hand, have adopted joint stands and also separate stands. Recently we did so at the forum of the PCCN [National Conciliation Party] when the two fronts presented a joint stand clearly stating that we favored the dialogue. Later the FMLN made a similar announcement, and the FDR has done so on previous occasions, so there will be no doubts. Sometimes it is said that the FDR wants something that the FMLN does not want. The FMLN has already voiced its stand. Thus, those manipulations clash with the real facts and the political announcements of the FDR and the FMLN. One thing is for sure: They are the ones who do not want the dialogue. Furthermore, in Spain there was an opportunity to converse with Mr Duarte, but he left in a hurry, after he himself had said he was willing to talk, regardless of the place.

[Barrera] Well, going back to the subject of discussion, the FDR has no plans to return to the country to participate?

[Ungo] We are participating as much as possible against the will and actions of the government. However, we are not doing what the government wants, because the government says one thing and does another. The FDR, as such, is not going to return to full activities until there is a political solution.

Now, there is another subject I would like to bring up, Mr Barrera, and that concerns the United Nations. I do not know if you have information on the resolution approved yesterday at 0130.

[Barrera] There have been very brief reports by the news agencies, but we do not have any specific reports. Could you give us details?

[Ungo] Yes, this illustrates very well the behavior of the government. In spite of the fact that this is a report with some contradictions based on what the narrator, [name indistinct], said to the effect that there has been a willingness to improve the situation of human rights and some progress has been made to normalize the situation; we think it says the exact opposite.

In the first place, this resolution is important because it was approved by 92 votes, defeating the U.S. stand. This is the first time a resolution has obtained more than 90 votes, only 3 votes against, and 33 abstentions. In the second place, it was widely supported: 12 governments sponsored the resolution, including 3 Latin American governments -- Mexico, Venezuela, and Costa Rica -- in addition to important European governments such as France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Spain.

Another important point is that the resolution requests that the dialogue be held, specifically [?mentioning) talks between the government and the FDR-FMLN. In addition, it requests that what was agreed to at La Palma be fulfilled, something which the government has not done. As for the incorporation of the various national sectors into the dialogue and the agreed mechanisms such as the joint commission, it is requested that it make a decision on the continuation of the dialogue.

It also requests that the International Red Cross be supported to continue allowing the departure from the country of the war disabled, so they will be given treatment abroad and will be received by other countries.

As for the Geneva convention provision, it requests that this be respected concerning the treatment of prisoners of war, treating as such the fighters on both sides, something which the government has refused to do. It has not wanted to consider them prisoners of war. It also admits that there are serious violations of human rights and requests that they be corrected. Another important point is the fact that it defeated the U.S. and Salvadoran Government's stands to the effect that they wanted the Salvadoran case closed and the narrator to conclude his actions. He was given an order to continue observing the conflict as long as it lasts and to watch over the observance of the Geneva convention. Thus, we believe this resolution exerts pressure on the Salvadoran Government and isolates the Salvadoran and U.S. Governments in their policy of not resuming the dialogue and not respecting human rights or the Geneva convention.

[Barrera] That was FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo denying that the leftist political organization has decided to return to the country in order to participate in politics after more than 5 years of exile, as THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS of the United States and LA JORNADA of Mexico reported yesterday.

MORAZAN COMMANDER VARGAS VIEWS MILITARY SITUATION

PA071537 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Interview with Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, Morazan Department military commander, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] Apparently things are normal in Morazan, but when you listen to local news media and to the rebel radio station, it seems as if Morazan Department is in a permanent state of war. What do you have to say about this?

[Vargas] Morazan Department, like other departments in the eastern part of the country, does not have the state of peace you find in other departments. I accept that there are problems. Northern Morazan Department is a strategic zone, just like northern Chalatenango Department. Therefore, when we refer to Chalatenango or Morazan, we do need to make more efforts, in the military sense of the word, to maintain peace. However, I do think that Radio Venceremos' reports are exaggerated. Its reports are in line with the Marxist dialectic, with the misinformation campaign, which is intended to obtain an objective.

[Reporter] Colonel, we worry about the reported high number of casualties sustained by the Army. Is this true or just guerrilla propaganda?

[Vargas] The guerrillas are waging an ideological campaign. They are trying to brainwash the people. If we totaled all the casualties that Radio Venceremos has reported, it would indicate that the 5 million inhabitants in our country no longer exist and that the rebels are the only ones left. Their reports containing such high numbers of casualties are false.

I have been in Morazan for the past 6 months, and in that period there have been six or seven deaths. Some have been accidental deaths. As a military unit commander, I have not held one single battle with the terrorists in 5 years of conflict. What we have had are skirmishes and ambushes carried out during the night.

We have not had a real confrontation with them in a real combat to say who is the bravest, who is the most capable. Part of their strategy is to give false information. The casualties sustained by the Army during the time I have been here can be considered relatively low. I am not giving any figures because I do not have them here, but I do not think they are over 50. To talk about 50 wounded in 6 months is really insignificant.

Besides, there are three types of wounded: the seriously wounded, who are physically disabled, the wounded who can move about and will recover, and the slightly wounded who will recover within 48 hours. None of the wounds have been inflicted in actual combat. The majority have been injured by mine explosions and other accidents. Therefore, I deny categorically reports giving such exaggerated numbers of casualties, which exist only in the rebels' minds.

[Reporter] What about the liberated territories where they hold their news conferences with foreign correspondents? They seem to be more interested in making reports to the foreign news media than to our local newsmen. Testimony of this can be seen in the U.S. newspapers, which carry photographs we do not see here, and in foreign radio stations reports, such as the Voice of America, which has carried some of these news conferences. How would you explain this? If the Army is giving them a battle, how can they remain in one place, which they call liberated territory?

[Vargas] First of all, there is no liberated territory. In addition, we have the capacity to maintain order in Morazan Department, and I can assure you that we have the capacity to maintain order anywhere in the country. I do not think you can call a territory liberated just because you hold a news conference there. The 19 April Movement, M-19, of Colombia held a news conference in one of Bogota's downtown hotels, yet no one referred to Bogota as liberated territory. As I have said before, this is part of their high command's global strategic plan. They can be present anywhere in the country, in any of the departments, and go ahead with their news conferences.

One thing I wish to mention here is the fact that they are planning on a prolonged people's war, in which they will try to wear us out physically and have us use up all of our resources. But we are not going to wage that kind of campaign and have them obtain their military objective. The prolonged people's war is much broader, it has other connotations -- economic, physical, and military attrition -- and it is also political. We must not overlook these facts, because if we did we would be making a mistake. We have to work together, to join forces, to organize our plans and interrelate them, to have them working like a clock. Even the most insignificant part of a clock has a purpose: if it is not there the clock will not work properly, it will stop. We have to link all these elements. I repeat, there are no liberated territories.

The Armed Forces has the capacity to impose order and security whenever it believes it necessary. If this strategic plan implies total consolidation, they will have to define how, when, and where they plan to do that. The Armed Forces has the capacity and, above all, the desire and determination to bring peace to the country and serve the Salvadoran people. At this time we are not working under the concept of an overall strategic plan. We have short-term and middle- and long-range plans, and within that concept it is my belief that there are no liberated territories in the country. There is persistence or expansion according to their plans. For example, there may be a news conference in Perquin, but 2 weeks later they hold another in Chalatenango, [words indistinct] even in Colomoncagua. This is where the difference lies.

[Reporter] A last question, Colonel. Much has been said recently about the demarcation of the border with Honduras. On maps we see the so-called pockets that exist near or in Morazan Department.

What is your view on the border problem as it refers to Morazan? Also, it is said that there are Honduran troops in that area. Have you seen them?

[Vargas] The so-called pockets are the crux of the border problem. There are three pockets, all of them in the Nahuaterique area. We have undertaken three operations over the past 6 months. There is also a fourth operation, the largest. We went to Nahuaterique, and there are no Honduran troops in the pockets. They are near Sabanetas. Their post is between 300 and 400 meters northeast of Sabanetas. This does not mean there have not been abuses by people who enter and create problems for or damage to the image of the Honduran Armed Forces, Army, or Government. However, we are not in a position to say the violations are planned as such. We have been in that area and have made contact with them based on the established limits, and we have never run into problems. If they had been inside and in uniform when we arrived, there would already have been a clash. We have not clashed so far. Some people say that they withdraw as soon as they learn we are coming their way. But that is mere speculation that could lead us to make subjective judgments. Moreover, we have met the commanders -- of military units, not of criminal bands. We must base our judgment on objective observations.

'FIERCE' CLASHES REPORTED NEAR CORINTO, SOCIEDAD

PA092225 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] We have a last minute report: Fierce clashes occurred last night between Corinto and Sociedad, according to civilian sources who revealed that heavy rifle fire and artillery explosions were clearly heard.

We have Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, commander of the 4th Military Detachment, on the line, and he will give us information:

[Begin live relay] [Vargas] There has been increased action during the last 72 hours both in the eastern sector of the department -- emcompassing Corinto and Sociedad municipalities -- and in the central zone -- Osicala, Gualococti, San Isidro, and San Simon. Thus far we report one soldier killed, but we have no wounded. The terrorists have sustained four dead, and we have no information regarding their wounded. We are waiting [words indistinct] additional information on these actions. [end relay]

Listeners of Radio Cadena YSU, we have just heard a report by Col Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, commander of the 4th Military Detachment, concerning the clashes last night. According to other reports, strong explosions and heavy rifle fire were heard close to San Miguel, and it is reported that 3d Infantry Brigade members were being trained at the firing range.

Meanwhile, sources at the University of El Salvador said this morning that despite the threats issued last night by an alleged commando group of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front, they will begin their activities.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA SAYS ARMY READY TO OBEY CIVILIAN RULE

HK110714 Hong Kong AFP in English 0543 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Guatemala City, Dec 11 (AFP) -- General Oscar Mejia Victores said here Tuesday that the Guatemalan Armed Forces were ready to obey the civilian government elected last Sunday.

Gen Mejia Victores, latest in an almost uninterrupted 30-year line of military rulers, told a news conference there would not be "any kind of resistance" to the transition from an Army regime to a democratic one. "Let us hope the Army will not have to come to the aid of the country in the future," he added.

Asked about frequent reports of human rights violations by recent military governments, the general denied that the Army had murdered people or set up secret prisons for "subversives" inside barracks. "If the law is respected, we will be ready to accept trials of military men," he said.

Gen Mejia Victores, who seized power in a 1983 coup, is to be succeeded on January 1 by Christian Democratic President-elect Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CEREZO HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA101824 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1704 GMT 9 Dec 85

[News conference by President-elect Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo at Christian Democratic Party headquarters in Guatemala City; questioners not identified -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] In the country's critical situation, how will you draft a budget for the nation that is reduced -- as has been a constant request -- as much as possible so that we can survive? How long can Christian Democracy remain in power after your first term?

[Cerezo] Regarding the budget, I tell you simply that we will save where we need to save -- on corruption, on unnecessary expenditures, such as representation expenditures for government officials -- and in addition we will establish tax reform to make tax collection more effective. We will implement a tax system that will not affect the middle and lower classes but that can be collected quickly. In this way we will balance the budget.

As to the length of time Christian Democracy will be in power, that depends on the Guatemalan people. If we have a good government, the people will definitely elect us one, two, or three more times.

[Question] When do you plan to announce your cabinet and other officials who will work in your government?

[Cerezo] We believe we will have the teams working within the next 15 days. But I am hereby announcing that we will disclose the cabinet by Christmas, perhaps a few days before or after Christmas, as a gift to the Guatemalan people so they can feel that the government is definitely formed.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] We are planning to visit Central America first because with it we want to establish our international priorities. Later we will visit Washington, probably on 17 December, to talk with U.S. Congressmen on the possibility of obtaining economic aid for the democratic government.

[Question] Does that visit include Nicaragua?

[Cerezo] It includes all the countries in the Central American area, including Nicaragua.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] To Washington on the 17th, but prior to that we will go to Central America. We will go on 14 and 15 December.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] It is very probable that we will talk with the vice president, but we have an appointment to meet with the people in charge of Latin America, the National Security Council, and the U.S. Congress, which is what we are interested in right now so that we can make matters clear once and for all.

[Question] There is also a possible trip to Europe to sign the first agreement on economic aid for Guatemala. Is this true?

[Cerezo] We will go to Europe, but after visiting the Central American and Contadora countries.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] At this moment, [word indistinct] possibilities of investment are decreased to increase productivity, and the employment situation is a disaster. We do not plan to jeopardize Guatemala's economic and social development on account of the foreign debt. On the contrary, our efforts to obtain foreign credit and financing will be made to nurture possibilities for investment in the areas of infrastructure and services and to benefit the peasant and working sectors.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] One of the goals of our government is to achieve respect for human rights. It is not a condition placed on us, but a condition we set for ourselves so that democracy can succeed in Guatemala. Any condition aimed at compromising Guatemala's national interest (?to) a continental strategy will be rejected.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] The Army cannot (?limit) the duties of the commander general of the Guatemalan Army. If it does so, we would be in the same situation as before, and they would have to stage another coup d'etat.

CARRILLO EXPLAINS EXPULSION OF GAM ADVISERS

PA092009 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 8 Dec 85 p 4

[Text] The reason two foreigners were expelled from the country was because their interference in internal affairs had "reached the limit," said Public Relations Secretary Ramon Celada Carriollo. The official said that in practice these persons were "advisers" for the Mutual Support Group [GAM], and they even promoted their activities, although they had nothing to do with internal policies.

Regarding the GAM position that they were members of the Peace Brigade, the government spokesman said that "that is the clothing they hide under," because in reality they are wolves in sheep's clothing.

HONDURAS

SUAZO REPORTEDLY TRYING TO EXTEND MANDATE

PA100426 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Political sectors today accused President Roberto Suazo Cordova of trying to extend his mandate with Armed Forces' support and thus prevent his successor, Jose Simeon Azcona del Hoyo, from assuming power in Honduras on 27 January 1986.

Carlos Orbin Montoya said that the president's plans include the nonattendance of 46 loyal deputies at the Legislative Assembly's last session, on 23 January, when Azcona del Hoyo will be sworn in as the new president for a 4-year period that will conclude in 1990.

Montoya said that "this is a new trick to satisfy his wishes to remain in the Presidency 2 more years, and Suazo Cordova has comprised a 3-member commission to negotiate with the National Party of Honduras (the opposition) the nonattendance of its congress members at the Legislative Assembly session."

"The current president does not want to turn over the presidency, even though the last electoral results were unfavorable for him and his presidential candidate, Oscar Mejia Arellano, whom our people rejected because he was imposed by the top echelons of the party," Montoya added.

He stressed that presidential envoys are seeking interviews with the leaders of the National Party of Honduras in order to achieve the president's goals. He even identified two of them: Miguel Facusse and Abraham Bennaton Ramos, a former economy secretary who was involved in an alleged $2.5-million bribe from the United Brands Company in the United States to lower taxes on banana exports.

Montoya said: "The truth is that Suazo Cordova refuses to accept the fact that the Honduran people do not want him. This was proven in the recent elections, when his group sustained a humiliating and overwhelming defeat."

He urged the president to reflect, because he should respect the people's decision to live in peace and democracy.

"Suazo Cordova: Forget about continuism and turn over the Presidency to whoever won," said Montoya, one of the men closest to Jose Azcona del Hoyo, president-elect of Honduras.

Montoya stated that he will reveal the names of the other persons involved in this dirty game if they continue to use maneuvers that may affect the Honduran people's social stability in the near future.

The 1982 Constitution states that if the new president's election is not officially declared on 26 January, the executive branch is to be occupied by a council of ministers that must convoke new presidential elections within the next 15 days, and the elections should be held within 6 months.

Azcona del Hoyo asserted that he is "quite optimistic...because, whatever may happen in the future, my party and my fellow party members will remain united to face any situation."

Government Refutes Allegations

PA100428 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Communique issued by the Information Office of the Ministry of the Presidency on 5 December -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today's editions of the dailies LA PRENSA and EL HERALDO published a statement by Carlos Orbin Montoya, who is one of President-elect Jose Azcona Hoyo's closest collaborators, in which he stresses his theory about Roberto Suazo Cordova's intention to remain in power. In his statement he mentioned persons and institutions and implicated and denigrated the Honduran Armed Forces.

Regarding this bold statement, the Honduran people are witnesses to the desire for democratic continuity that the president and the Armed Forces have fostered and which has been demonstrated exemplarily with the 24 November elections and the preparations for the transition of power on 27 January 1986.

This is not the first time that Montoya has made such a statement; in the past he has made other statements showing even greater irresponsibility. It may be recalled that during a political meeting, in a thoughtless remark, he said that the president and Armed Forces officers were trafficking with dollars withdrawn from the Central Bank in order to profit in the black market. He went so far as accusing the U.S. Embassy of participating in what has become an obsession for him: continuism. In response to his charges, in a letter dated 19 April, the president sent a public note to the president of the Central Bank requesting a clarification of the charges. A response to the note was received on the same date, denying the false accusations.

In the same manner, that same day the president sent a public note to the secretary of the Armed Forces Higher Council demanding a clarification of the matter, and in this note he categorically denied Montoya's assertions. Also on the same date, in view of the allusion made to the U.S. Embassy, the Honduran president sent a note to the U.S. ambassador, to which U.S. Charge d'Affaires Shepard Lowman responded by denying the charges and stating that he had no information on the matter.

On that occasion, the false accusations made by Carlos Montoya were refuted. However, he is again trying to create confusion, resorting to the expeditious means of inventions, false accusations, and calumnies against the president of the republic and members of our Armed Forces.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT FILES PROTEST WITH U.S. EMBASSY

PA101627 Tegucigalpa Domestic in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] On 6 December Deputy Foreign Secretary Jose Tomas Arita Valle delivered to Shepard Lowman, U.S. charge d'affaires in Tegucigalpa, a protest note about a report published last Friday by the U.S. newspaper THE MIAMI HERALD, which was offensive to the Honduran Government. The note reads as follows:

I am honored to address Your Excellency in reference to a report published in U.S. media, which refers to situations that could distort the image of the democratic process that was initiated and strengthened by the government headed by Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova. Since these reports are extremely tendentious and offensive to our nation, it is necessary to refute them.

The international edition of THE MIAMI HERALD dated 6 December reported judgments that are baseless and totally devoid of any truth which were made by officials of the U.S. State Department during the course of a U.S. Congress session. Such reports have caused deep surprise and annoyance in our government, because the U.S. Government knows perfectly well the efforts which have been made and are still being made in Honduras to maintain the democratic system and, above all, to fully respect and guarantee it. The recent general elections unquestionably showed our honest intentions to that end.

Based on this, I wish to request from Your Excellency a clarification of these statements and, above all, the identities of the officials who made these statements, so removed from the truth and which cause so much harm to a country such as ours, which has demonstrated at all times the friendship that unites us and its unshirkable will to live according to the law within democracy.

We cannot overlook the fallacy contained in that newspaper report, which also reports irresponsibly that our chief of state, Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, wants to prolong his presidential term by 1 or 2 more years. We reject such reports as false and absurd and hope that the U.S. Government can clarify this situation, which is very regrettable for us because, as we stated earlier, it is injurious to our nation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my deepest consideration.

[Signed] Jose Tomas Arita Valle, acting foreign secretary.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON PENDING AID FUNDS

PA101958 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 7 Dec 85 p 3

[Communique issued by the Presidency Ministry's Information Office in Tegucigalpa on 6 December]

[Text] In view of reports appearing in the media claiming that the delay in the payment of funds from USAID'S Program for Economic Recovery is due either to the Honduran Government's failure to comply with signed agreements or the imposition of noneconomic conditions by the U.S. Government, the government of the Republic wishes to clarify the following for the public:

1. Currently, pending payments within the Program for Economic Recovery total $67.5 million, of which $17.5 million is part of a $72.5-million donation agreement signed in Tegucigalpa on 25 March 1985, and $50 million is from an amendment to that agreement for an additional $75 million, signed in Washington D.C. on 21 May of the same year.

2. Payments of funds from the agreement and the amended agreement are subject to different and independent conditions. To date, a total of $80 million has been paid. Of that total, $55 million is from the agreement, and $25 million is from the amended agreement.

3. As for the agreement, the Honduran Government has fulfilled all conditions agreed upon. Only an amendment to the tariff nomenclature is pending approval by the National Congress. The executive branch prepared the corresponding draft and sent it to the business sector, which asked for a prudent period to prepare an opinion about it. This consultation was agreeable to AID and was made to avoid problems during the discussion of this draft once it reached the National Congress.

4. As for the amendment to the agreement totalling $75 million, the payment of $50 million of which is still pending, the Honduran Government and AID have agreed to adopt the following economic measures:

A) Restrict increases in the net internal credit of the banking system to 150 million lempiras by 31 July 1985 and 200 million lempiras by 31 October of the same year.

This condition was fully satisfied, because consolidated balance statements of the banking system indicate that net internal credit increased by only 6.1 million lempiras by 31 July 1985 and by 68 million by 31 October of the same year. That was achieved even though credit granted to the private sector was expanded by more than 190 million lempiras by October of this year. This expansion was compensated by a 124-million lempira decrease in the banking system's net credit to the public sector in the same period.

B) Make the international payment system more flexible by increasing the proportion of transactions under the self-financing import mechanism established by the Central Bank of Honduras.

Evaluation regarding the fulfillment of the previous condition was made together with AID technical personnel. It was determined that while imports under the self-financing mechanism represented only 4.2 percent of total imports authorized by the Central Bank of Honduras from January to October 1984, in the same period this year the proportion of imports under the self-financing mechanism almost tripled, to 11.3 percent of total authorized imports.

5. The AID mission has informed the Honduran Government that it consulted its headquarters in Washington to determine what to do regarding the pending payments.

6. As of today, the Honduran Government has not received any indication from the U.S. Government that could be interpreted as an imposition of noneconomic conditions that must be fulfilled before pending payments from the Economic Recovery Program are made.

NICARAGUA

CHAMORRO LINKS CIA, CATHOLIC CHURCH HIERARCHY

PY102041 Paris AFP in Spanish 1949 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Managua, 10 Dec (AFP) -- In statements to the newspaper BARRICADA, Edgar Chamorro, a former leader of the anti-Sandinist rebels, has said that the hierarchy of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church has had contacts with the CIA in order to promote the creation of an internal counterrevolutionary front. Chamorro, who was a member of the leadership of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the main armed anti-Sandinist group, was interviewed by that newspaper at his Miami residence.

The former opposition leader stated that the Catholic hierarchy is the most important factor in the U.S. plans for creating an internal front that will contribute to the political and social deterioration of the Sandinist revolution. He stressed that the promoters of the internal front received money from the CIA to carry out their plans, but he added that the main problem is that there is no support from the people.

Chamorro, an important businessman who left Nicaragua a few months after the Sandinist victory in July 1979 and after his property had been confiscated, traveled to Miami where he organized what would become the largest guerilla group to oppose the Sandinists.

According to his statements, the reins of the FDN were, from the beginning, in the hands of the CIA, which pays very juicy salaries to the top leadership.

Chamorro stated that the FDN military leaders, most of them former members of the Somozist National Guard, are programmed to kill. He said that they would not leave a single Sandinist alive and added that their eventual victory would be like experiencing one of the worst chapters of our history again.

However, the former FDN leader, who defected from this organization in 1984, stated that the chances of the counterrevolution winning are remote. He said that the FDN does not have the capacity to jeopardize the revolution and that he does not believe the guerrillas have 20,000 men, as is claimed. We used to say we had 4,000 men when we had only 2,000. Now they say that they have 20,000, but since I already know the story, I don't think there could be more than 10,000.

Regarding the U.S. desire for a national reconciliation in Nicaragua, the former opposition leader stated that the proposal is artificial and demanded that before anything else the Reagan administration stop the war to allow Nicaraguans to hold talks among themselves.

Referring to his worst enemy in the past, the former rebel leader asserted that the greatest historical contribution that the Sandinist front could make would be to draw up a sound constitution consecrating collective liberties, freedom of expression, and the prevalence of law over man.

BORGE SEEKS CONDEMNATION OF U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

PA101617 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister, called on Latin America yesterday to condemn U.S. aggression against Nicaragua and demand that it resume the Manzanillo talks. Commander Borge yesterday bid farewell to a group of more than 4,000 coffee harvesters made up of workers of the Interior Ministry, [words indistinct] of the National Penitentiary System.

He said that Honduras' complicity, by lending its territory and openly supporting counterrevolutionaries with its Army, could bring about greater tension at the border. This could in turn lead to an involuntary confrontation with our neighbors. The FSLN National Directorate member said that his country is a moral and political power that will face any kind of threats. Commander Borge said that nobody will stop this revolution; notwithstanding the degree of aggression, we will continue to prepare ourselves to defend our homeland.

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE

PM050902 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Dec 85 p 3

[Report on interview with Interior Minister Tomas Borge by special correspondent Marcel Niedergang: "Commander Borge's Wrath" -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Managua -- Interior Minister Tomas Borge has made another addition to his crucifix collection. He now owns stone, wood, brass, and ceramic crucifixes. They cover an entire wall of his office at the ministry. The man who is considered the hardest of the Sandinist commanders no doubt wants to show that he is not renouncing his Christian upbringing.

The rumor in Managua is that Eden Pastora -- former deputy interior minister in the Sandinist government and currently head of one of the armed organizations opposing the regime -- has recently had secret talks in Nicaragua with Sandinist leaders. Tomas Borge erupted at that.

"If that were true," he said, "Pastora would now be in the next room, a well-guarded prisoner. He represents nothing any more. He is finished."

Borge's bugbear at the moment is Cardinal Obando Y Bravo, archbishop of Managua and president of the Episcopal Conference. Since July the cardinal has made regular tours throughout the country, winning acclaim and generating enthusiasm wherever he went. A reliable source affirms that the interior minister has summoned the cardinal and warned him that unless he tones down his campaign all foreign priests will be expelled. Cardinal Obando Y Bravo, who is currently attending the synod in Rome, has in fact toned down his campaign for 2 weeks. A coincidence? Tomas Borge confirmed it indirectly.

"Obando Y Bravo," he said, "talks just like Reagan. He uses the same terms. He was running an election campaign. You could not tell if he was running for the Presidency or for mayor of Managua. It is intolerable! The opposition does not know what to invent next. COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] is now using dollars to try to organize the small-scale street traders."

[Niedergang] But do you not see that the return to the state of emergency has caused very adverse reactions abroad?

[Borge] When Alfonsin declared a state of emergency in his country that was fine. When it happens in Nicaragua people shout at the tops of their voices. We are at war. There is a state of emergency, that is all there is to it. The suspension of the right to strike is purely a formality. Anyway, there are no strikes in Nicaragua because the working people have a high political awareness. And the suspension of the habeas corpus law? A dozen people are arrested a day, but they are released within 24 hours.

[Niedergang] The contras now seem well established, not only in the north but in the center of the country too....

[Borge] Strategically the contras have lost the game. But it is true that the military situation is complex. On the ground the fighting is continuing. The contras are looking to split Nicaragua from north to south. They have sent some units to Costa Rica to resume the struggle against San Juan. They infiltrated the center with the aim of cutting the Managua-Rama highway. That is a lifeline for us, a strategic route. It is morale, above all, which wins wars. And we are optimistic because we have the morale. And our peace talks with the Miskito Indians on the Atlantic coast are progressing favorably.

[Niedergang] It is being said that the contras now have SAM-5 and SAM-6 missiles, capable of destroying your Soviet-built helicopter gunships.

[Borge] If they have some, they have not used them. They have nothing to gain by doing so. They have Dakota transport planes for their interior-based columns, and we have not managed to neutralize them. But if they do use their missiles, I can tell you that they will then be found throughout Central America, not just in Nicaragua.

BAYARDO ARCE ANALYZES REVOLUTION, PROGRESS

PA080321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1941 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Managua, 7 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Bayardo Arce has admitted that "problems brought about by the aggression forced us to adopt measures that weaken the fundamental objective of the Sandinist revolution."

The FSLN chief of international relations said that those emergency measures "do not work against revolutionary principles," because they are aimed at "those conspiring against the revolution. No Latin American can forget what happened to Salvador Allende."

During an interview granted to ACAN-EFE, Commander Bayardo Arce justified the current state of emergency in light of his own experience as "conspirator during an 18-year struggle against Somoza." He said: "We will not sacrifice our people for democracy." In the opinion of Commander Arce, there is "a Nicaraguan-style democracy" not comparable to "the European, Mexican, or Costa Rican parliamentary systems; ours is a democracy involving the participation of Armed Forces, with access to education and health, and with a people armed with rifles that are not pointed at their government."

Bayardo Arce maintains that the only opposition recognized in Nicaragua is "the one represented in the Assembly; the other is made up of mercenary forces. We do not negotiate or hold dialogues with mercenaries. We will defeat them militarily. The only dialogue for them is that of the rifle."

In this war, he said, Sandinists "are doing well. We have thwarted U.S. plans. A year ago they were destroying our coffee fields; today they are retreating toward mountainous areas." According to a military analysis by Commander Bayardo Arce, "the strategic defeat of those forces is underway. There are approximately 4,000 men paid by the CIA scattered mainly in Honduras and Costa Rica. The United States can supply them with some resources to help them resist only a little longer."

He told ACAN-EFE: The United States "has no other option than to normalize its relations with us or to take action by involving itself directly in this. We are preparing ourselves to confront them."

The Sandinist commander recalled how "in early July 1979 15,000 armed men managed to enter Managua and take power. There are more than 200,000 armed men now, and we will continue to arm ourselves." For the past 2 months, the Nicaraguan people have witnessed the mobilization of 25- to 40-year-old reservists who were summoned to join the ranks. They have a purely rearguard mission and follow a first mobilization of Nicaraguan soldiers who spent 2 years at the front and returned to Managua this week to be relieved by the "new cubs," the popular name given to recruits.

Bayardo Arce explained: "This has been a regular war demobilization process. If the United States decides to come here, we will carry on; our soldiers have more than 2 years of combat experience." As for defining future relations between the Army and FSLN militants in the new constitution, Commander Bayardo Arce said: "I do not know what correction the Assembly could make in the Constitution. Historical rights must be maintained, and we have restored a historical right of our people and political parties by eliminating the professional Army and replacing it with a system based on military service." He added: "Now, any Nicaraguan, whether he is a Liberal, Christian, Conservative, or Sandinist, must spend 2 years in the Army."

Bayardo Arce does not place much importance on popular discontent and disillusionment about Sandinism after 2 years of war: "There is no political process that can make everyone happy, much less a process as new as ours."

Asked whether Nicaragua is currently experiencing a "Numantian" siege situation [in reference to a place in ancient Spain called Numantia where residents chose to die in the flames rather than surrender] Commander Arce said: "We emerged with the deeply-rooted principle of "Free Homeland or Death."

Sandino took on the cause and expelled the United States. That country left us a gendarme called Somoza. We then took up the ideal and fought for 18 years against him; 100,000 Nicaraguans were killed." Arce said: "That is not a campaign statement. We all prefer dying in combat to becoming emigrants or exiles or to having to bear a foreign occupation. If that situation reminds you of Numantia, then we are experiencing a Numantian situation."

DEFENSE MINISTRY SUMMONS RESERVISTS FOR TRAINING

PA101902 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Dec 85 p 4

[Communique No 51 issued by the Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Ministry of Defense, dated 4 December]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports:

1. The 3d regional military delegation of the Patriotic Military Service [SMP] will officially summon as of 9 December 1985 all citizens registered in the reserve military service who have been selected to join the reserve units echelon.

2. The citizens selected and summoned will be interviewed and informed of their assignments.

3. It is patriotic and a citizen's duty to comply with the summons. This will permit the development of the reserve echelon so that at the appropriate time the citizens, duly organized in such units, may acquire training in the military arts and sciences for a period of 30 days a year or two periods of 15 days, according to the particular plans of each military region and other contingencies applicable to the reserve echelon to which the incumbent is assigned.

4. Enclosed are the lists of the neighborhoods and date of summons, according to each incumbent's place of residence.

Managua, 4 December 1985

CDS URGED TO PROTEST 'CRIMINAL' U.S. ACTIONS

PA061737 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1219 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Yankees: No one surrenders here! We will continue forward! These were the statements made last night by guerrilla Commander Leticia Herrera, secretary general of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], when calling on the CDS to stage a dynamic mobilization to defend the revolution. As of today, each street, residential district, zone, or city must raise its voice to protest criminal actions such as the use of SAM-7's supplied by the Reagan administration to the mercenaries, the Sandinist leader said. The people must respond to aggression as a single son of Nicaragua. We must answer the call of the fatherland and honor those who fell in protecting our country's sovereignty, Commander Leticia Herrera pointed out.

GDR REPORTEDLY DELIVERS 154 MILITARY TRUCKS

PA082240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1241 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, 8 Dec (AFP) -- Last week the GDR delivered 154 LO-1801 military trucks to Nicaragua, according to the conservative weekly WELT AM SONNTAG, which quotes western intelligence services.

The Springer group's anticommunist Sunday publication affirmed that the 154 trucks, manufactured by the East German firm Ruborwerke, were shipped last week from the Rostock port on the Baltic Sea, bound for Nicaragua. The cabin of these vehicles is equipped with emplacements for installing machine guns, according to the publication.

This sale, if confirmed, takes place at a time in which relations between Washington and Managua have become quite tense. The United States has denounced the presence of Cubans in Nicaragua while the Sandinist government has denounced U.S. aid to the contras. Managua has called a meeting of the UN Security Council.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CLAIMS 105 CONTRA CASUALTIES

PA091522 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Bulletin issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 4 and 5 December the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], with its permanent troops and Territorial Militias, continued defeating the counterrevolutionaries in Zelaya, Nueva Segovia, and Jinotega Departments, killing 75 and wounding 30 counterrevolutionaries. The main battles were the following:

On 4 December 12 counterrevolutionaries were annihilated in (Villa Delfilla) and (Mala Culebra) in the area of Chachagua, 20 km northeast of Quilali in Nueva Segovia Department.

On the same day the permanent troops of the EPS clashed with the Somozist mercenaries in the area of Mulukuku, Zelaya Department. The EPS killed 28 counterrevolutionaries, including the chief of a counterrevolutionary group, and wounded 30 others. The EPS seized 1 RPG-2, 2 hand grenades, 1 M-14 rifle, 1 FAL rifle, 1 G-3 rifle, 19 G-3 clips, and 4 AK-47 rifles.

On 5 December the Territorial Militias defeated the counterrevolutionaries in areas 25 km and 40 km north of Presillitas in Zelaya Department. Twelve mercenaries were killed.

That same day the heroic Territorial Militias and reserve troops of the EPS clashed with the counterrevolutionaries in Copalar, 27 km south of Mulukuku in Zelaya Department. They killed 23 counterrevolutionaries.

On 4 and 5 December EPS troops seized 150 rifles in the area of San Jose de Bocay in Jinotega Department. Mercenary groups had abandoned these rifles in their flight from the troops.

UN AMBASSADOR SCORES RESOLUTION ON TERRORISM

FL102047 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Cuba considers shameful the UN-approved resolution on terrorism which does not consider its causes. Cuban UN Ambassador Oscar Oramas Oliva said the document is incomplete because it does not take into account the real problems of terrorism. The Cuban ambassador referred to U.S. attacks against Nicaragua, South Africa against Angola, Israeli attacks against the Arab countries, and CIA assassination attempts against leaders of the Cuban Revolution as terrorist acts.

Oramas underscored that because of this, Cuba considers that the resolution approved by the United Nations is incomplete since it does not point out the state terrorism practiced by the United States.

He added: We are the first ones to condemn terrorism, but we will never approve instruments which do not consider its causes.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

FL110202 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Today in Moscow the Ministries of Public Health of Cuba and the USSR signed a protocol that provides for cooperation in public health and medical sciences for the period 1986-1990. The document was signed by Dr Hector Terry and the academician P.N. Burgasov, vice ministers of public health of Cuba and the USSR, respectively. Soviet Minister of Health Sergey Burenkov presided over the ceremony.

COMMENTARY HAILS CARACAS SELA DECLARATION

FL102130 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 85

["Revista de la Manana" international commentary by unidentified journalist -- live]

[Text] The Caracas declaration, approved by SELA's Latin American Council, is a truly historic document. Doubtless, it is one of the most important things that has occurred lately on the Latin American continent; first, because it shows that the SELA has reached a new and higher phase, and also because it makes evident the strengthening of the political will at the Latin American government level in facing up to the crisis in a coordinated, joint manner and not in an individual way, not country by country, as has been occurring up to now. It means facing the challenge of cooperation, the challenge of Latin American countries uniting economically. This can be clearly noted when the test of the recently approved SELA Caracas declaration is read.

The text has very important points; there are 14. I am not going to read it; of course, it has already been published and you are already familiar with it. There are 14 important points. I am going to refer to some of them which I believe are very interesting. First, the tone of the document is different. It is a tone with very clear concepts and above all very critical. The problem is correctly assessed. The assessment is not ambiguous; the problem is clearly defined.

There are some terms in the text of the declaration which we have to keep in mind. It says here that Latin America is going through a deep structural crisis. This is very important because the traditional thesis is discarded, more accurately called the imperialist thesis which explains it as an internal problem which can be easily overcome, a temporary problem.

According to the SELA, it is a structural crisis caused by external factors and notes Latin America's economic dependency on countries, in this case Western, imperialist countries.

On the subject of the foreign debt, it clearly indicates that the continent as a whole has to face up to the crisis, not case by case as the United States is trying to suggest and as the World Bank president recently said -- he was on a Latin American tour -- that the only way the problem can be solved is that each case is considered individually. SELA indicates that the continent as a whole has to solve this foreign debt problem.

It says in very strong terms that the situation is unbearable, that the foreign debt cannot be paid without economic development, which is obvious, but it is important that it be mentioned. The IMF and the World Bank are strongly criticized for their policy of adjustment and unacceptable terms; the IMF's are too short and the World Bank wants to link them to the IMF so that the IMF conditions will be accepted.

It indicates that the foreign debt is a political problem and that a political dialogue needs to be held between creditors and debtors to put an end to the flight of capital from Latin America to other countries, so that new capital may be found for development and not the Baker Plan, which actually is the IMF with a different wrapping, as well as a drop in bank interest rates for Latin American loans. It is against protectionism and, above all, against the GATT maneuvers. The United States wants to profit from the computer trade, that is, high technology such as computers and sophisticated electronic equipment. So, underdeveloped countries would never be able to compete because they find themselves at a disadvantage; they cannot develop their own electronics industry.

The Caracas declaration literally says, and I believe it is important, we reject the application of coercive economic measures such as the embargo and economic blockade, freezing of funds, the suspension of loans and credits, etc. It is clear condemnation of what the United States is doing against Nicaragua and Cuba and is threatening to do against other countries in the area.

When this declaration was being discussed by SELA, the United Nations 2 days ago approved by 84 votes in favor, 4 against, and 37 abstentions -- of course the United States voted against it -- a resolution of the General Assembly's Committee for Economic and Financial Affairs which opposes economic coercion against countries, so if the shoe fits, wear it, as we say in Cuba. This is directed against the United States. It is a double defeat for Washington, in this case at the United Nations and SELA.

The Caracas declaration also says: We reaffirm the countries' sovereign right to choose their own social, economic, and political systems in an environment free from threats and attacks. Again, the shoe fits the United States. It is a direct reference to something the United States is doing.

It is also very important to link peace with development. The document's text says: Development cannot be achieved without peace, and peace will always be uncertain without development. As you all know, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in 1979 spoke at the United Nations and practically said the same thing stated here, that there can be no development without peace and no peace without development. It is a dialectical problem which needs to be solved as a whole.

The Caracas document supports the Contadora Group and condemns apartheid. This is important because almost 20 Latin American foreign ministers attended. It was a government-level meeting at which a consensus is reached in that coordination is needed. It took the SELA 10 years of prognosis and diagnosis.

From now on it needs to take concrete actions more firm, more consistent with this organization. The fact that Cuba has obtained the SELA's presidency is positive and bothers the United States very much. Thus, SELA is an organization that apparently has only directed its efforts toward diagnosis and prognosis, but now can enter a positive phase in which concrete actions are coordinated. They are badly needed by our continent to face the crisis of general economic development.

PARTY CONGRESS COUNCIL FORMED, LEADERS ELECTED

FL110228 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 11 Dec 85

[Text] Today in the Council of State meeting hall, Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, has presided over the formation of the Council of Representatives of delegates to the third party congress, comprised of delegates representing 10 percent of the total number of members of each provincial delegation.

The Council of Representatives -- the membership of which is similar to that of the delegates as a group so far as social origins, places of employment, and other factors that are taken into account to assure the adequate representation of the party and society in the third party congress -- has been created to fulfill the orientation provided by the central preparatory commission, with consideration given to the positive experience of its operation during the first and second congresses.

Esteban Lazo Hernandez, first party secretary in Matanzas, was elected president of the Council of Representatives. Raul Michel Vargas, first party secretary in Guantanamo Province, was elected secretary. Both Lazo and Michel are alternate members of the PCC Central Committee.

BISHOP NOTES THAW IN STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS

PA091403 Paris AFP in Spanish 1254 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Madrid, 9 Dec (AFP) -- In an interview published today in the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS, Msgr Adolfo Rodriguez, president of Cuba's Episcopal Conference, acknowledged that there has been a thaw in relations between the Church and the Cuban State.

The prelate said: "Some gestures, words, and actions confirm it, and the bishops feel that new horizons can be opened for the Church as well as for the revolution." According to the prelate: "The chief signals are these four: the noticeable reduction of difficulties set forth for believers on account of their faith; the creation of an office for religious affairs independent of the Communist Party of Cuba; an invitation to the Church to participate in the debate on the foreign debt; and the meeting of all of Cuba's bishops with Cuban President Fidel Castro to analyze several problems in the relations between the Church and state."

Regarding the possibility of a trip by Pope John Paul II to Cuba, Msgr Rodriguez feels that Cuban authorities are studying the plan. "I can say that the pope wants to come to Cuba and that the Cuban church wants the pope to visit," he stressed.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ICELAND -- The Council of State has appointed Alberto Dennys Guzman Perez as Cuban ambassador to Iceland with residence in Stockholm, Sweden, where he holds the same office. [Text] [Havana Radio Progreso in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 85 FL]

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT WORKERS RETURN TO WORK AFTER STRIKE

FL101237 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Government workers in Dominica returned to work yesterday following a 2-day strike last week that shut down schools and the airport and forced hospitals to operate with skeleton staff. Members of the striking civil service association to work after accepting a 20.5 per cent salary increase. [sentence as heard]

GRENADA

NNP CONVENTION CONFIRMS BLAIZE AS PARTY LEADER

FL101323 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] A convention of the ruling New National Party, the NNP, in Grenada has confirmed Prime Minister Herbert Blaize as its party leader. The convention, which took place Sunday, appears to have welded the party together into a united force.

There was a tight race for the deputy political leadership between government minister Dr Francis Alexis and Mr George Brizan, former leaders of two of the three parties which make up the NNP, but Mr Alexis won by nine votes.

HAITI

WHEREABOUTS OF ARRESTED FORMER MINISTER UNKNOWN

PA102006 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2105 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Port au Prince, (Haiti), 9 Dec (DPA) -- The whereabouts of Haitian politician Hubert Deronceray continue to be unknown today, more than 48 hours after the Haitian Government announced that the police searched his home and, finding seditious material, arrested him. According to Haitian law, Deronceray should have been presented before a court and accused within 48 hours following his arrest, a law that has never been fulfilled when dealing with political affairs, with the result that prisoners are in jail for several months without trial.

Deronceray, former Haitian social affairs minister, has had problems with the government ever since he left his post 2 years ago as Haitian UNESCO representative and member of its executive committee. The politician believes that the lifetime presidency practiced in Haiti is incompatible with democracy. A constitution approved this year increases lifetime President Jean-Claude Duvalier's authority, including the right to designate his successor as lifetime president.

Most of the main cities in Haiti were in rebellion last week, protesting that constitution.

Deronceray, who has been arrested on several occasions and has at times been subjected to house arrest, was accused, along with Catholic Church dignitaries, of instigating these movements against the Haitian Government.

RADIO STATION TO HALT BROADCAST OF LOCAL NEWS

FL101254 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] In Haiti, a church-run radio station that reported on violence in the country says it will stop broadcasting local news. A spokesman for Radio Lumiere said the decision was a prudent measure made following the shut down of two Catholic radio stations. Those stations were closed after they carried comments critical of police shootings in the town of Gonaives, where four students were killed by police during anti-government demonstrations. They have also been demonstrations in other Haitian towns.

JAMAICA

SEAGA AGAIN POSTPONES MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

FL110238 Bridgetown CANA in English 0002 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 10, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga today formally postponed municipal elections for the third time. A bill delaying the poll for up to six months was passed in parliament today.

Municipal elections should have been held in June 1984, but the government postponed them for a year because a new electoral list and voting reform including identification cards with photographs were not ready.

The opposition People's National Party (PNP) had boycotted the December 1983 general elections, complaining that the same agreed reforms and a new voters register were not in place.

Seaga again postponed the elections last June for another six months after he proposed controversial local government reforms, including the reduction in the number of divisions. The contentious issue of the number of seats was handed over to the electoral advisory committee, an independent body comprising the PNP and ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) representatives and independent members. A few months ago, the PNP accepted a ruling by the independent members on the cutting of the seats.

The opposition has since then been accusing the government side of filibuster in deciding on the final definition of boundaries in order to postpone the poll again.

TURKS AND CAICOS

SAUNDERS ELECTED TO FILL VACANT COUNCIL SEAT

FL061758 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] In a bi-election held in the Turks and Caicos Islands, Mrs Emily Saunders has won the seat vacated by her husband Norman Saunders, who is serving a prison term in the United States for drug smuggling. Mr Saunders resigned his chief minister's post after the arrest and was succeeded by his deputy. His wife, Mrs Emily Saunders, easily won her husband's seat in yesterday's election.

ELECTION RESULTS SHOW PNC HEADED FOR 'LANDSLIDE'

FL101648 Bridgetown CANA in English 1634 GMT 10 Dec 85

[By Rickey Singh]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 10, CANA -- Guyana's ruling People's National Congress (PNC) appeared headed for a landslide today after yesterday's general elections were denounced by the left-wing opposition as fraudulent. The first results from region one -- there are 10 administrative regions -- a mainly Amerindian area in northwest Guyana, indicated the socialist PNC would retain its large majority in the National Assembly.

The election office said the PNC had gained 12,256 of the 15,360 votes cast, the People's Progressive Party, 1,705, and the Working People's Alliance (WPA), 74. There are 23,528 registered voters in the region.

[Passage indistinct] continue today and tomorrow and officials said final results are not expected before early Thursday.

In the last parliament, the PNC held 41 seats, the PPP and the right-wing Unit Force (UF) two.

Commenting on the early results, the PNC's campaign director and National Mobilisation Minister Robert Corbin told a news conference: I am not surprised...since I expect the PNC to again achieve a great victory on the basis of its performance in government for 21 years.

Corbin said he would not accept allegations of electoral fraud and claimed they were being made to justify the opposition's resounding defeat.

PPP General Secretary Mrs Janet Jagan and wife of leader Dr Cheddi Jagan said the party had strong support in the region and the result only exposed the crudity of the elections.

The PPP and the WPA are boycotting vote counting in protest against alleged irregularities.

Dr Jagan told reporters last night that he was not conceding defeat, but the vote had been a total fraud.

And a leader of the Working People's Alliance (WPA) leader Rupert Roopnarine told a late night news conference: Massive fraud by the PNC has taken place and we have already rejected the results.

Both the WPA and the PPP, which has yet to announce whether it will take any seats it may win, charged that Army units had hijacked ballot boxes in the interior. WPA polling agent Rishi Parsram told reporters he saw eastern coastal belt police commando style operations.

But a statement from the Army chief of staff denied the charges, saying it had not handled or taken possession of any ballot boxes.

Dr Jagan, 67, and British freelance reporter Tony Jenkins, 29, said yesterday they had been beaten up and held at gunpoint at one polling station. The PNC nearly killed me, Jagan said. Our polling agents have been evicted from polling agencies and several were assaulted.

But Prime Minister Hamilton Green told reporters that polling had been free and fair.

PANAMA

SLAYERS OF DEA AGENT ARRESTED BY DEFENSE FORCES

PA070413 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Dec 85 p 1

[By Servio Correa Loaiza]

[Text] Units of the Panamanian Defense Forces special narcotics group have arrested two dangerous foreign criminals who are directly linked to the slaying of Enrique Camarena of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, DEA, which took place in Mexico. The two men were identified as Rodolfo Acuna Cascante and Werner Lotz Artavia, who played a direct role, together with Rafael Caro Quintero of Mexico, in the death of the U.S. agent in Mexico, which led to a police investigation with the participation of Interpol, DEA, and all world organizations specializing in the struggle against drug trafficking.

Rodolfo Acuna Cascante and Werner Lotz Artavia, both from Costa Rica, also collaborated in the escape of Rafael Caro Quintero from Mexico to Costa Rica after the police identified him as one of the killers of agent Camarena. The two Costa Ricans, who are also airplane pilots, flew the plane in which Caro went to Costa Rica, where from the moment he arrived he lived like a king, buying a luxurious mansion near the Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose and a large estate in Costa Rica's countryside.

Camarena was tortured and killed by Caro and his gang because he had gotten too close to them during his investigation, which was aimed at putting an end to the infamous drug trafficking from Mexico to the United States. On that occasion Caro Quintero managed to escape to Costa Rica with Acuna Cascante and Lotz Artavia, who were recently captured by our Defense Forces antinarcotics group. Two other members of this highly dangerous band, Jose Miguel Alfaro and Arturo Quezada, both from Costa Rica, were arrested together with Acuna Cascante and Lotz Artavia. Rafael Caro Quintero, one of the murderers of agent Camarena, was deported to Mexico where he is now in prison.

PARAGUAY

RADIO ASUNCION OFF AIR; SPECULATIONS ARISE

PY102108 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 10 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] Radio Asuncion has not been on the air since this morning. This has created speculation that the station was ordered to close down. However, it has been learned through information provided by Adriana Fernandez, wife of the station director, Miguel Fernandez, that this morning he gave orders to the station's watchman that the station not go on the air until he returned from attending to some urgent business. The hours went by and Miguel Fernandez did not return. It was believed that he might even have left the country, but this has not yet been confirmed.

When we were able to talk to Adriana Fernandez she seemed very calm, but categorically stated that she did not know what her husband had to do.

Official sources that were questioned knew nothing about any measure affecting Radio Asuncion, and that possibility was dismissed. Therefore, it is concluded that the decision was taken unilaterally by Miguel Fernandez who issued the orders to the watchman. Nery Fernandez, Miguel's brother, and Atilio Valiente, Radio Asuncion's programming director, could not be reached at work.